

LA 65-5537

The above named Civil Rights Congress is also one of the organizations named by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

EMPLOYMENT

Although declining to furnish her place of employment on December 1, 1953, though indicating she was engaged in clerical work, as noted hereafter, SARA RICHTER, according to T-5, 3 (u) of known reliability, was observed on December 2, 1953 leaving her residence at 2310 West 39th Street, Los Angeles, California, at 9:17 A.M. She proceeded to the American Cleaners and Laundry Supply Company, 4310 West Jefferson Boulevard, where she entered at 9:38 A.M. She was thereafter observed occupied at an office desk.

EMIL LOUIS RICHTER

The records of the Los Angeles office reflect that EMIL LOUIS RICHTER, age twenty-three, son of SARA RICHTER, above, registered for Selective Service on September 18, 1948, residing at 2308 West 39th Street, Los Angeles, California, with his mother, and was ordered to report for induction by his Local Draft Board on May 2, 1951. By letter dated May 11, 1951, he advised his Local Draft Board from Israel that he had gone to Israel and joined "Tsva Hagana L'Yisrael," the Israel Defense Army.

An authorized complaint was filed before the U.S. Commissioner at Los Angeles on June 17, 1951 and a warrant was issued the same date. Assistant U.S. Attorney, ANGUS D. McEACHEN, advised that the matter would be handled under the provisions of Public Law 431 (now known as 414) relating to Expatriation. To date, he has not returned to the United States.

The records of the Passport Division of the State Department, Washington, D.C., in a passport application #36741 dated December 14, 1951, contained the following background information:

EMIL LOUIS RICHTER was born on May 3, 1930 at New York City, was single, and resided at 2310 West 39th Street, Los Angeles, California. His mother was SARA GERTNER RICHTER, born in Sokolow, Poland in January, 1895. She immigrated to the United States in 1906 and acquired her citizenship by naturalization. She also resided at 2310 West 39th Street.

*STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL - 3 -
SARA RICHTER*

LA 65-5537

His father, LOUIS RICHTER, was born in Riga, Latvia in September, 1892 and had immigrated to the United States in August, 1919. He was naturalized on April 7, 1916 at Greenville, South Carolina. He resided at 325 Highland Avenue, Palisades Park, New Jersey.

The file also contained a letter from LOUIS RICHTER, Richter's Pharmacy, 301 Broad Avenue, Palisades Park, New Jersey, giving his consent for his son to leave the United States and to go to Israel. Similar consent had also been granted by SARA RICHTER.

The file further contained a communication from the Department of State to the American Embassy at Tel Aviv, Israel dated October 26, 1951, instructing that his passport be taken up and forwarded to the State Department with a report as to whether he might be considered to have lost his American nationality under Section 401 (J) of the Nationality Act, or otherwise.

During an inquiry relative to the above mentioned Selective Service matter in 1951, Mrs. SARA RICHTER was contacted, at which time she advised that her son had left the United States about Christmas, 1950 when his purpose was to visit in France and Israel and she advised he intended to return to the United States. She stated she had previously discussed with him the idea of his going to Israel to live and he had told her many times he intended eventually to go to Israel and become a citizen. She did not now know whether he intended to return to the United States or not.

Subsequently, on December 1, 1953, Mrs. RICHTER advised that her son has indicated no plans whatsoever for his return to the United States. He currently lives in a so-called pioneering community in Israel where he receives some military training. His current address is Kibbutz Gal-On, P.O. Box 2639, Tel Aviv, Israel.

On the occasion of furnishing the above information, Mrs. RICHTER declined to furnish her own place of employment, although stating that she was engaged in clerical work in an office.

[T-6,] another government agency conducting intelligence investigations, advised in May, 1952 that LOUIS RICHTER, Los Angeles, had been reported among a list of Americans, all residing at the Kibbutz Gal-On, a settlement in Tel Aviv, who were described as draft dodgers. (u)

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Informant explained that the above settlement was an extreme "left wing" type, and that its ideology was strongly pro-U.S.S.R. and anti-United States.

T-7, of known reliability, made available in 1947 a membership application for the American Youth For Democracy at Los Angeles under the name of E. LOUIS RICHTER, 964 North Court Street, Los Angeles, California, wherein RICHTER indicated that he was sixteen years of age and a student. (u)

The above named American Youth For Democracy is likewise one of the organizations named by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

T-8, of known reliability, stated that on October 26, 1948, EMIL LOUIS RICHTER had sent a protest concerning the subpoena of the eight Communists at Los Angeles under investigation at that time, stating, "I protest this subpoena of the eight Communists as an un-American act." (u)

T-9, of known reliability, advised in 1950 that among the records of the Civil Rights Congress, Los Angeles, California, appeared the name of "E. LOUIS RICHTER, 2308 West 39th Street, Los Angeles, California." (u)

MISCELLANEOUS

The records of the Registrar of Voters, Los Angeles, California, reflect that Mrs. SARAH RICHTER, 2308 West 39th Street, Los Angeles, California, registered as belonging to a major political party on September 4, 1947. She was born in Poland and gave her occupation as housewife. She was naturalized on July 22, 1926 at New York City, being issued Certificate Number 2321192 in the name of SARAH GERTNER.

The records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association, Los Angeles, California, contained no information pertaining to SARA RICHTER.

- RUC -

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Kisseloff-79023

LA 65-5537

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
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A copy of this report has not been designated for the United States Attorney of the Eastern District of New York and this matter is being left to the discretion of the New York office.

INFORMANTS

T-1

Mail Cover at subject's residence, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

WALTER A. Referenced
WANGENHEIM Report

T-2

THEODORE REED,
Mail Carrier, Crenshaw Branch,
Post Office, Los Angeles, California

Instant
Report

T-3

CNDI LA-3282-S

Documentation

3/24/49

Anonymous

100-22782-
1B5-443
100-22782-
1B10-226

v T-4

[Redacted]

Documentation

12/5/49

VERNON
D. JENSEN

100-31791-
1B1 (3)p.6

T-5

Surveillance

12/2/53

12/2/53

CHARLES J. Instant
NAGLE JR. Report
and JOHN P.
ANDREWS

T-6

State Department Report from American Embassy, Tel Aviv
Re: Selective Service evasion by Americans in Israel, dated 7/1/52

Documentation
July, 1952

Furnished to
Bureau

25-35099-13

LA 65-5537

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number where Located</u>
T-7 CNDI LA-3220-S	Documentation	10/47	Anonymous	
T-8 Former U.S.A. JAMES M. CARTER	Documentation	10/48	Los Angeles office	100-1763- 3199; 121-1591A-330
T-9 CNDI LA-3439-S	Documentation	10/15/50	ELWOOD D. LEARN	100-23717- 1B14-2, Vol.4, p.314

REFERENCE:

Report of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM at New York,
dated November 10, 1953. *See 107*

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 12/16/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/19, 20, 23, 24, 30; 12/1, 2/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN P. ANDREWS	lar
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE-R	
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.				
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>Correspondent S. RICHTER identified as SARA RICHTER, born in Poland, January, 1895; naturalized at New York City 7/22/26. Employed currently in clerical capacity. Attended California Labor School in 1948. Name appeared in 1949 in records believed related to CRC. Separated from husband, LOUIS RICHTER, last reported residing at Palisades Park, New Jersey. Son, EMIL LOUIS RICHTER, age 23, subsequent to 1-A classification by Selective Service and order to report for induction on 5/2/51, advised LDB from Israel he had there joined "Tava Hagana L'Yisrael", Israel Defense Army.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p>				
DETAILS: <p>T-1, of known reliability, has advised that on September 29, 1953, HAROLD GLASSER received a communication from S. RICHTER, 2310 West 39th Street, Los Angeles, California.</p> <p>T-2, of known reliability, advised on November 23, 1953 that the S. RICHTER referred to above is SARA RICHTER who has resided at the above address, the second floor of a two-story duplex, for approximately five or six years. She is about fifty years of age, is believed to be a divorcee, or possibly separated from her former husband residing somewhere back East, and has a son (name unknown) who, for the past year or two, has lived in Israel, - apparently to evade Military Service in the U.S. Army.</p>				
DECLASSIFIED ON <u>10-12-99</u> BY <u>SPIC/400</u>				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY <u>Spy JLM/14</u> REASON FOR EXTENSION <u>2</u> FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <u>2-10-92</u> <u>88429</u>		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT <p>5- Bureau (101-3599) (REG.) 4- New York (100-95034) (REG.) 2- Los Angeles (65-5537)</p>		CONFIDENTIAL		

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55 JAN 18 1954

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NOT RECORDED
191 JAN 5 1954

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-56402

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12/18/53

FROM : H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT: OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gandy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

The attached memorandum dated 12/10/53 from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Belmont referred to the Alien Property Custodian and named Harry Dexter White, Virginus Frank Coe, Harold Glasser, William Henry Taylor, Mrs. Sonia Gold, and Irving S. Friedman as having varying degrees of influence relating to German and Japanese assets in United States during World War II. Former SA William A. Kolar, now with Senate Judiciary Subcommittee inquiring into the administration of the Office of Alien Property Custodian, furnished certain documents indicating these persons, all employed by Treasury Department, connected with establishment of policy agreed to by Departments of Treasury and State and Alien Property Custodian resulting in Executive Order on 6/8/45 providing for seizure of all German and Japanese assets. Kolar also furnished copy of documents to Michael J. Horan, Justice Department. This confirmed 12/17/53. None of persons named now employed by U. S. Government, although Taylor is Assistant Director, Middle East Department of International Monetary Fund. Among observations in Branigan's memorandum are: the extent of influence of this group on monetary policy of U.S. is now history; an investigation of this type would be one of evaluating influence wielded by various individuals which would be contrary to our position as a fact-finding agency; our investigation in the Gregory case involving these individuals was of an espionage nature and not to determine the influence of any individuals on policy of any government agency or department; any investigation conducted would be a delayed investigation occurring years after the policy of the Treasury Department was formulated and Bureau might be subjected to criticism for a delayed investigation of this type; an investigation to determine possible influence upon monetary policy would appear to be within the province of an administrative inquiry by Treasury or possibly a Congressional Committee. The Domestic Intelligence Division recommended no further action. The Director wanted this matter reviewed to see whether the recommendations are sound.

Inspector G. C. Gentry reviewed this matter thoroughly and in view of the fact dissemination previously made of pertinent Bureau information, concurred in the recommendation that no investigation should be conducted. He discussed the matter

GCG:ATP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/18/99 BY SP1014/900

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with Mr. Belmont and suggested that the Department be referred to documents furnished by Kolar for record purposes and advised Bureau taking no action. Memorandum to Olney prepared so indicating under date 12/18/53.

RECOMMENDATION: None. - - - for information.

J
✓ 1 file of
12-21

A. H. Belmont

December 10, 1953

W. A. Cronigan

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/99 BY SP1C/K/gaa

SYNOPSIS:

William A. Solar, former Special Agent now employed by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee inquiring into the administration of the Office of Alien Property, furnished on 11-18-53, certain material. This material indicates possible subversive connections in the establishment of a policy dealing with German and Japanese assets in this country during World War II. The various Treasury Department memoranda cover a period from 10-31-44, up to 6-13-45, reflecting results of conferences between representatives of the Treasury Department and the Office of Alien Property. Included in material was memorandum dated 1-15-45, setting forth policy regarding German and Japanese assets arrived at in a conference held on 1-13-45, in Harry Dexter White's office at the Treasury Department. The various other memoranda reflect differences of opinion during the initial conferences. Virginius Frank Coe from February, 1945 until May, 1945, was active in various conferences furthering points agreed on in conference held in White's office on 1-13-45. In May of 1945, Coe submitted for Secretary Morgenthau's approval a memorandum advising of informal agreements being reached by Treasury, State and the Alien Property Custodian for control of German and Japanese assets. A result of these various conferences was the issuance of an Executive Order on 6-8-45, which provided for the seizure of all German and Japanese assets. Persons having a connection with the establishment of a policy relative to the seizing of all German and Japanese property interests in the United States include Harry Dexter White, Virginius Frank Coe, Harold Glasser, William Henry Taylor, Mrs. Sonia Gold and Irving S. Friedman. Any investigation conducted to determine influence of various people in Treasury Department to formulate monetary policy would be an investigation to evaluate influence of various people on monetary policy and would occur years after these people left the Treasury Department. This type of investigation would appear to be administrative function within province of Treasury Department. File reviews indicate proper dissemination of pertinent data made and further investigation to determine extent of influence, mainly of Gregory case subjects, is not being recommended.

RECOMMENDATION:

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

This is for your information and no action is being recommended.

ENCLOSURE

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NOT RECORDED
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65-56402

cc - 101-4053

cc - 100-364447

cc - 101-3599

cc - 100-365880

cc - 100-370362

cc - 138-982

Kisseloff-79030

DETAILS:

William A. Kolar, former Special Agent, called on Supervisor L. J. Lamphere on 11-12-55. Kolar is now employed on the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee under Senator Wicksen, which is inquiring into the administration of the Trading with the Enemy Act (Office of Alien Property). At the time of this call Kolar furnished a series of memoranda covering the period from 10-11-44, up to and including 3-13-53, reflecting the part played by Harry Dexter White, Virginius Frank Cox, Harold Slosser, William H. Taylor, Louis Gold, Irving L. Friedman and others in forcing on the Alien Property Custodian a recommendation to the President that enemy property seized during World War II never be returned. The memoranda were made available to Kolar by Albert Tuttle, General Counsel, Treasury Department.

It should be noted that in no place in the various memoranda are the people identified beyond the listing of their surnames.

In a previous memorandum from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Ladd dated 10-6-53, it was pointed out that Kolar advised the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee was having a report prepared that may have a section devoted to possible subversive connections between the establishment of the Office of Alien Property and its administration.

Included in material furnished by Kolar was a memorandum for the files dated 1-15-45, listing the subject "Vesting of Enemy Assets." This memorandum tells of a meeting held in Mr. White's office on 1-13-45, to discuss a proposal made by the Alien Property Custodian. The meeting ended in general agreement that before agreeing to vesting in the Alien Property Custodian control of German assets now under Treasury jurisdiction, it should be first made certain that the vesting program of the Alien Property Custodian would be effective in permanently removing the German interests. Second, make certain the responsibility rests exclusively with Treasury for determining whether there is any German interest in any of the property held in this country and that the Alien Property Custodian will have an interest in such property only after the Treasury has determined that it is a German interest. Third, the

some considerations as listed above are to apply to Japanese assets. Fourth, Italian, Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian assets would not be included in such a program.

The other memoranda furnished by Kolar dated subsequent to 1-15-45, reflect results of conferences and correspondence with representatives of the Office of the Alien Property Custodian and Treasury Department representatives. These various memoranda indicate differences of opinion during the initial conferences.

Virginio Frank was from February, 1945 until May, 1945, was active in various conferences in furthering the points agreed upon in the conference held in Harry Dexter White's office on 1-15-45.

Another memorandum of pertinence furnished by Kolar is one dated 5-15-45. This memorandum was addressed to Secretary Morgenthau and was forwarded by Virginio Frank. This memorandum advised Secretary Morgenthau of the informal agreements made with the State Department and the Alien Property Custodian providing for the vesting of German and Japanese interests in the United States by the Custodian.

Among the points submitted for Secretary Morgenthau's approval in the afore-mentioned memorandum were: (a) Complete elimination of existing Japanese and German interests in the United States is the major objective. (b) All German and Japanese property vested by the Custodian should be liquidated and sold as soon as practicable. (c) American creditors who have claims against persons whose property has been vested should be paid to the extent the vested assets of the debtor permit. (d) Subject to (c) the decision as to the disposition of the proceeds of vested property should be deferred. (e) No provisions for return or compensation to the German or Japanese owners shall be made by the United States. (f) The Custodian and Treasury should jointly recommend to Congress legislation necessary to effectuate the program. This memorandum bore the initials JV and was marked "approved" and also bore what appeared to be the initials of Secretary Morgenthau.

Subsequently, by memorandum dated 4-13-45, Harold Glasser requested airtelgrams be sent various Treasury representatives abroad informing them of Executive Order 9387 signed on 3-6-45, which amended Section 2 (a) of Executive Order 9805 of 2-11-44. This Executive Order provided for the seizure of all German and Japanese assets. Glasser in his memorandum also stated the objective of the program of which the Executive Order was a part was the complete elimination of existing German and Japanese property interests in the United States.

As you will recall the Morgenthau Plan contained a provision for the confiscation of all German external assets. In this connection it is pointed out that Elizabeth Bentley on 8-30-53, testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that the Morgenthau Plan was the work of Harry Dexter White. She also testified that White was under Soviet instructions to effect the complete devastation of Germany so that country would never be a barrier between the Soviet Union and the western world.

If interest it should be noted all the people mentioned in this memorandum as having assisted in formulating the policy concerning German and Japanese assets have been identified by Elizabeth Bentley as having been involved in Soviet espionage. The one exception is Irving C. Friedman who has been, however, the subject of a loyalty investigation and also the subject of a loyalty of United States employee case based primarily on his association with people involved in the Gregory case.

On 8-8-52, a memorandum was prepared for you which considered the need for additional investigation to determine the extent of Communist influence upon the monetary policy of the United States. The people mentioned in instant memorandum were discussed in some detail in the memorandum of 8-8-52. Certain observations were made at that time which are applicable to the situation concerning the freeing of German and Japanese assets. These observations were:

- (1) Some of these individuals are employed by the Treasury Department at the present time.
- (2) The extent of the influence of this group on the monetary policy of the United States is now history.
- (3) An investigation of this type would be one of evaluating influence wielded by various individuals in the Treasury Department which would be contrary to our position as a fact finding agency.
- (4) Our investigation which was conducted in the Gregory case was of an espionage nature and not to determine the influence of any individuals on policy of any governmental agency or department.
- (5) Any investigation conducted by us at this time would be a delayed investigation occurring many years after the policy of the Treasury Department was formulated. The Bureau might be subject to criticism for a delayed investigation of this type.
- (6) An investigation to determine possible influence of various individuals upon monetary policy of the Treasury Department would appear to be within the province of an administrative inquiry by the Treasury Department or possibly a Congressional committee.

From a review of the files it is felt proper dissemination was made of pertinent information as it became available to us. Further investigation to determine the extent of Communist influence, mainly of the Gregory case subjects, upon the monetary policy of the United States is not being recommended.

As a matter of interest, William A. Isler advised copies of the memoranda which he made available to us were also furnished to the Department on 11-18-53.

Director's Notation - 5 -

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE: December 9, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 101-3599ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/22/83 BY SP-5 JFJ/PCY

COMP # 017590

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

There is attached hereto a memorandum in which we analyze an executive session hearing before the Jenner Committee on November 18, 1953, which deals with the actions of former Secretary of the Treasury Snyder in supporting Harold Glasser after the Treasury Department was in possession of the allegations concerning Glasser. You will recall that former Secretary Snyder is scheduled to make an appearance before the Jenner Committee and has obtained from the Treasury Department certain documents with which to support his testimony. The following is a brief chronology of the information set forth in the executive session hearing which is damaging to Secretary Snyder:

1. On March 4, 1946, we transmitted to Secretary Vinson a summary in the Silvermaster case which contained allegations concerning Harold Glasser.
2. On August 22, 1946, Snyder directed a letter to Glasser appointing him to the position of Director of Monetary Research at a salary of \$10,000 per year.
3. On December 23, 1947, Glasser submitted his resignation.
4. On December 26, 1947, Snyder wrote Glasser accepting his resignation "with regret," and stating he was sorry that Glasser was leaving the Government and stating "we will miss the fine work that you have done here."
5. On December 26, 1947, Snyder wrote H. L. Lurie, Executive Director, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds in New York City, praising Glasser highly and stating "he has no hidden facets to his personal qualities which you would discover only after longer association with him."
6. On August 3, 1948, Mr. Lurie wrote to Mr. Snyder and raised the question of Bentley's testimony before the HCUA and stating that he understood Glasser was thoroughly investigated as a security risk while in the Treasury Department. Lurie asked for an additional statement from Snyder.

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AttachmentRECORDED - 36
INDEXED - 36101-3599-117
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EX-100

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7. On August 10, 1948, Snyder wrote Lurie reaffirming the appraisal made of Glasser in his earlier letter.

ACTION

The foregoing is for your information and is of interest as it tends to establish that while Snyder may be able to make a paper record of his demands upon the Department of Justice in late 1946 and early 1947 for more information on individuals charged, he apparently did not accept the information furnished to him at its face value and was willing to personally endorse Glasser concerning whom detailed information had been provided the Treasury Department.

JD
WAB
RJ

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

cc - Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Sullivan

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: December 9, 1953

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY (JENNER COMMITTEE) IN EXECUTIVE SESSION ON NOVEMBER 18, 1953, IN WASHINGTON, D. C., VOLUME 25 B, DURING INQUIRY "INTERLOCKING SUBVERSION IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS"

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____SYNOPSIS:

At the above session of the Jenner Committee four letters written by former Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, in 1946, 1947 and 1948, regarding Harold Glasser were entered into the record. Snyder recommended Glasser highly for employment outside the Government in 1947 and stated on inquiry regarding this recommendation in August, 1948, that "no information regarding Mr. Glasser has been called to our attention that had not been previously considered by the Department prior to my letter to you on December 26, 1947, and all I can do at this time is reaffirm the appraisal I made of him in my earlier letter. Reference was made to the Director's statement before the Committee on November 17, 1953, that between November 8, 1945, and July 24, 1946, two summaries on Soviet espionage activities had gone to the Treasury Department. A 1947 letter by Dean Acheson recommending Glasser for employment outside the Government was placed into the record. The case histories of Virginus Frank Coe, Victor Perlo and Solomon Adler were also placed into the record. This testimony contains no information requiring further investigation at this time. The original copy of the testimony has been returned to the Committee and a Photostat thereof is being filed in the Silvermaster file 65-56402.

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information. Note Snyder's apparent indefensible position regarding Glasser.

File Photostat of this testimony in Silvermaster main file 65-56402.

ENCLOSURE

cc - Mr. Nichols

cc - 65-56402
62-88217
101-3599HWS:fjm *zm*

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DATE 6/22/83 BY SP5 *mtcy*
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RECORDED - 36

101-3599-117

DEC 22 1953

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DETAILS:

On November 18, 1953, the Jenner Committee, in connection with its inquiry "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments," met in Washington, D. C., in Executive Session for the purpose of putting into the record certain correspondence, described by the Committee Chairman as "very serious letters" from the former Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, regarding Harold Glasser. Snyder was not present at this hearing. The Committee Counsel, Robert Morris, read into this record the summary on Glasser contained in the Committee's July 30, 1953, Report on "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments." This summary set forth the allegations made against Glasser by Bentley and Chambers as well as the fact that Glasser invoked the privilege granted by the Fifth Amendment when asked about this evidence. Reference was made to the Director's testimony on November 17, 1953, wherein he stated that from November 8, 1945, to July 24, 1946, two summaries on Soviet espionage activities had gone to the Treasury Department and six summaries on the same subject matter had gone to the Attorney General. The letters entered into the record are as follows:

Snyder to Glasser, dated August 22, 1946, in which Glasser was appointed Director of Monetary Research, at \$10,000 per year;

Glasser to Snyder, dated December 23, 1947, in which Glasser submitted his resignation, effective December 31, 1947;

Snyder to Glasser, dated December 26, 1947, stating in part as follows:

It is with deep regret that I am accepting your resignation..... I am sorry that circumstances have led you to seek connections outside the Government.... Best wishes for happiness and success in your new work."

Snyder to H. L. Lurie, Executive Director, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., New York City, dated December 26, 1947, in which Snyder recommended Glasser highly for a position with Lurie;

Lurie to Snyder, dated August 3, 1948, which reads in part as follows:

The information recently given by Miss Bentley to the Senate Committee has been very disturbing. I have been informed that the charges made as they relate to Mr. Glasser are not new and that Miss Bentley had previously offered them to various bureaus of the

Government. I understand also that Mr. Glasser was thoroughly investigated as a security risk while he was serving in the U. S. Treasury. It would be very helpful to us at this time if we could receive an additional statement from you bearing upon this aspect of Mr. Glasser's career in Government service.

Snyder to Lurie, dated August 10, 1948, which reads in part as follows:

No information regarding Mr. Glasser has been called to our attention that had not previously been considered by the Department prior to my letter to you of December 26, 1947, and all I can do at this time is re-affirm the appraisal I made of him in my earlier letter.

I am very glad to learn that Mr. Glasser's services have proven so satisfactory to the Council and that he is rendering for you the same high type of work he performed for the Treasury.

Entered also was a letter from Dean Acheson to H. L. Lurie, dated December 23, 1947, which recommended Glasser to Lurie.

Robert Morris, at this point, read into the record a portion of the case history of Virginius Frank Coe contained in the Committee's July 30, 1953, Report, referred to previously. It points out that Coe was mentioned in the Berle memorandum of 1939 and that Bentley had testified Coe was a member of her espionage ring. In December, 1952, Coe had a position with the International Monetary Fund at \$20,000 per year and when subpoenaed, he invoked the privilege granted by the Fifth Amendment on all questions pertaining to his Communist or espionage activities. Morris also brought up the case of Victor Perlo and pointed out that Bentley, Chambers and Nathaniel Weyl had testified that Perlo was a member of the Communist underground and that Perlo invoked the privilege granted by the Fifth Amendment and refused to testify in response to the evidence with which the Committee confronted him.

At the conclusion of the presentation on Perlo, Morris quoted from Mr. Brownell's testimony on November 17, 1953, as follows:

How was Glasser's access to classified materials limited? As far as we have been able to determine, it was not. Records in the Department indicate that late

in 1946 Glasser, described as a member of the espionage ring, received a copy of the FBI report on Victor Perlo which described him as a member of the Soviet espionage ring. Perlo stayed on in the Treasury Department until March 27, 1947, and then left to accept the post of Treasurer of the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees.

Thereafter the Committee Chairman stated: "We will have to call him (Snyder) in at some later time to get this matter straightened out."

Morris then introduced into the record the testimony of Chambers and Bentley regarding Solomon Adler in which they testified as to Adler's Communist and espionage activities. Morris stated Adler had been abroad and had not appeared before the Committee. Morris placed into the record background information on Adler's Federal employment and information regarding his association with William Ludwig Ullman and Harry Dexter White.

The Chairman then placed into the record the following:

The following analysis will show the concentration of members of the underground ring of the Communist Party in the Treasury Department and particularly in the Division of Monetary Research.

Harry Dexter White became the first director of the Division of Monetary Research in the Treasury when it was first established. The others who succeeded him as director were Frank Coe and Harold Glasser. Irving Kaplan was assistant director. William Ludwig Ullman, Victor Perlo, Mrs. Bella Gold and Irving S. Friedman were also attached to the Division of Monetary Research when it was under the direction of White, Coe and Glasser.

It was pointed out that the Committee had asked Mr. Brownell for a FBI summary on Glasser, Coe and Perlo and for information as to whom and when the security reports on those people were distributed in the Executive Branch. Similar information on Adler was to be requested of Brownell.

This Session concluded with a reference to the matter of having Igor Gouzenko made available to the Committee for questioning.

This testimony was reviewed and contained no new pertinent information requiring further investigation at this time. The testimony, Volume 25 B, was received on confidential basis for review from the Committee and has been returned to the Committee. Photostat of the same is being filed in the Silvermaster file 65-56402.

24
WA
148

for
4 ENCL
4 encls. put
in 134-435 *for*

FOI
60 JAN 18 1954 *for*

~~101-3599~~

101-3599
NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 22 1953

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4-22
134-435-93

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI [REDACTED]

FROM : SAC, New York (65-14603)

DATE: 12/16/53

b7D

SUBJECT: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

Rebair-tel 12/10/53. Forwarded herewith are clippings of articles by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY which appeared in the "New York Daily Mirror" on 12/13, 14, 15, 16/53. These are the first four of a six article series which is appearing in the "New York Daily Mirror". It would seem apparent that BENTLEY'S material was closely edited by the publishers of the stories and that in so doing some minor changes have been made to give the articles more reader appeal. It would also appear that the material is basically the same as that originally furnished by BENTLEY to Bureau agents. It is also observed that practically all the material in these articles also appears in Miss BENTLEY'S book "Out of Bondage". It is possible that BENTLEY in rewriting this material in its present form may have "dressed up" the material to point out the importance of the information which she had.

Attention is called to the article appearing in the "New York Daily Mirror" on 12/13/53, in which she relates that WHITE furnished information that Secretary of Treasury MORGENTHAU was dis- granted with the reception Moscow was giving American lend- lease effort and WHITE'S suggestion that an accolade for the work being done by the US toward winning the war be included in a speech by STALIN. This information is basically the same as that originally furnished by BENTLEY to Bureau agents regarding this incident.

Information relative to LAUCHLIN CURRIE contained in the article appearing on 12/15/53, appears to be a more colorful portrayal by BENTLEY of information previously given by her to the Bureau and it appears she may be augmenting facts originally known to her with information she has obtained through Congressional hearings and other sources since her original statement.

Encs. (4) (RM)

- 1 - Bufile 65-56402 (RM)
- 1 - Bufile 101-3616 (RM)
- 1 - Bufile 65-5428 (RM)
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - NY 100-95069
- 1 - 65-15314
- 1 - [REDACTED] (RM)

Classified by SP7 MAC/VP
Declassify on: OADR 5-3-84
7/2/70, 08/

~~SECRET~~

DEC 16 1953

LOG:ATH

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED ON 11-12-99
BY SP/CK/gae

Letter to Director
NY 65-14603

~~TOP SECRET~~

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New York files indicate BENTLEY has advised previously that she believes CURRIE had something to do with NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER'S securing his position in the Board of Economic Warfare. She also gave information relative to CURRIE advising SILVERMAN that the US was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code which information was passed on by SILVERMAN through SILVERMASTER to BENTLEY. (S)(u)

It does not appear that she has told the Bureau of the instructions SILVERMASTER received when in danger of being ousted from Government service as a disloyal person to contact CURRIE and WHITE, although the part CURRIE played in this matter is well documented and is mentioned in BENTLEY'S book "Out of Bondage" on page 174. CURRIE'S file indicates that this information probably also appeared in BENTLEY'S testimony before the HCUA, inasmuch as he replied to his charge in his own testimony.

It further appears that BENTLEY has not advised concerning the attempts taken by the Silvermaster group to learn more about the identity of the Soviet code which CURRIE had reported to SILVERMAN the US was on the verge of breaking. A separate letter will be directed to the New Orleans Office with a lead to question BENTLEY further concerning these matters pertaining to CURRIE. (S)(u)

Material appearing in the article of 12/12/53 concerning the existence of the "third spy ring" in Washington is similar to material furnished by her in her signed statement of 11/30/45, (page 105 of the report of SA THOMAS G. SPENCER, NY, 12/5/45) concerning HAROLD GLASSER and other statements which she has made to the press, at the Congressional Committee hearings and elsewhere.

Copies of the remaining two articles to appear will be forwarded following their appearance with an accompanying analysis of the information appearing therein.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

AMF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/21/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/18, 23, 25, 30; 12/14, 15, 18/53	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R	
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/MA		REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2	
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION		2-10-92 88429	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: USA, EDNY during course of conference with Assistant Attorney General on 11/3/53, gave opinion that summoning subject before Grand Jury at this time would not serve any useful purpose. [T-1,] of known reliability, advised on 12/4/53 subject apparently still unemployed and occupying his time by working in and around his home in Great Neck, NY. Article in "New York Times" newspaper on 11/17/53 reflects that subject was witness to will of the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE.			
- P -			
DETAILS: By a memorandum dated November 4, 1953, WARREN OLNEY, III, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, advised that during the course of a conference held with the United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York on November 3, 1953, the United States Attorney stated that in his opinion there would be no useful purpose served by summoning the subject before a Grand Jury at this time, since the subject not only has denied having engaged in any espionage activity as well as membership in the Communist Party, but also has claimed the privilege against self-incrimination during the course of his interrogation before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee in April of this year.			
Mr. OLNEY advised that since the evidence is insufficient to warrant prosecution of the subject for failure to register, his registration will not be solicited at this time. In the event that additional information is obtained tending to corroborate the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY regarding the subject's participation in the Soviet espionage apparatus, this matter will of course be examined in the light of such information.			
COPIES DESTROYED DECLASSIFIED ON 11-12-99 456 MAR 15 1961 BY SP10 K/0000			
AGENCY RAR REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. 1-5-54 HOW FORW. R.S. 0-2 BY 21 21 21			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: RUB	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 1-USA, EDNY 2-Chicago (101-30) (RM) 3-New York (100-95034)		101-3599-118 DEC 28 1953 RECORDED - 95 INDEXED - 95 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.	

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952

Kisseloff-79045

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On December 14, 1953, T-1, of known reliability, advised that since the subject resigned from his position as Director of the Overseas Institute of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, he apparently has not obtained any regular employment. According to the informant, the subject appears to occupy his time by working in and around his home at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. The informant further stated that the subject has not given any indication of any future plans nor has the informant observed any unusual activity on the part of the subject. (u)

T-2, of known reliability, advised on December 1, 1953 that the following toll calls were charged to the subject's telephone number, Great Neck 2-10215: (u)

September 7, 1953	Harvey, Illinois	Number 1303
September 22, 1953	Harvey, Illinois	Number 1303

It was previously set forth that this number is listed to MORRIS COHEN, who is the father-in-law of the subject, and the subject was once employed by him at the Sibley Lumber and Supply Company, Harvey, Illinois.

T-3, of known reliability, advised that the following correspondence was received at the subject's residence, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. (u)

Date	Sender
November 22, 1953	Dean Furniture Company 47-45 Milwaukee Avenue Chicago 30, Illinois
November 22, 1953	H. Z. 6741 N. Rockwell Chicago 45, Illinois
November 23, 1953	A. S. BENJAMIN 2841 West Farragot Avenue Chicago, Illinois

This individual was identified as ABRAHAM S. BENJAMIN and available sources at the Chicago Office failed to provide any pertinent information regarding him. (u)

November 24, 1953	"Scientific America" 2 West 45th Street New York City
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date
November 25, 1953

Sender
Mrs. F. WEISS
14506 Clinton Street
Harvey, Illinois

1
X (u)
1

It was previously reported that the Suburban Chicago Telephone Directory reflects this address as the residence of Dr. FREDERICK WEISS who also has an office at 15320 Center Street, Harvey, Illinois.

An article in the "New York Times" newspaper on November 17, 1953 referred to the estate left by the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE after his death on August 16, 1948. It was noted that the article mentioned that one of the witnesses to WHITE'S original will was HAROLD GLASSER. It was further noted that there was nothing unusual about this will and WHITE'S estate was left to his wife, the former ANNE TERRY. *White N.Y.*

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, self-confessed espionage agent, has stated that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was a member of a group of government employees who furnished information obtained in the course of their government employment to her for transmission to her Soviet superiors.

An article in the "New York Times" newspaper on November 19, 1953 captioned "Jenner Unit Acts", stated that the Senate investigators had procured documentary evidence to show that Secretary of the Treasury JOHN W. SNYDER *N.Y. 1.44* had promoted and later praised HAROLD GLASSER, even after he had been publicly denounced. *Mrs N.Y.*

According to these letters made public by the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, SNYDER promoted the subject in August 1946 from Assistant Director to Director of the Treasury Department Monetary Research. When GLASSER resigned from the Treasury Department in December 1947, SNYDER provided a letter of recommendation to H. L. LURIE, Executive Director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Incorporated in New York.

The article set forth in part a letter written by Mr. SNYDER on December 26, 1947 to Mr. LURIE which praised GLASSER'S ability and importance as a Treasury Department official. The article further contended that after ELIZABETH BENTLEY had testified in August 1948, Mr. LURIE wrote SNYDER regarding this testimony and Mr. SNYDER replied by reaffirming his original appraisal of HAROLD GLASSER.

The "New York Times" newspaper of November 24, 1953 contained an article which set forth the fact that the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee disclosed that reports regarding HARRY DEXTER WHITE, HAROLD GLASSER and others

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were furnished to "at least ten officials in the Truman Administration". The record revealed that all the reports were distributed to various officials before GLASSER was sent to Moscow as an advisor to General of the Army GEORGE C. MARSHALL. This article mentioned that GLASSER was now an Economist and residing in Great Neck, New York.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

-4-

Kisseloff-79048

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-1 Mrs. S.H.SCHUCK, 4 Sheffield Rd., Great Neck, NY	Activities of subject	12/14/53	SA KENNETH R. ROUTIN	Instant file
T-2 CSNY-2-S	Toll calls of subject.	12/1/53	SE THOMAS J. MC GUIRE	Instant file
T-3 Mail cover on subject's residence, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY		12/1/53	SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM	Instant file

(u)

LEADS

CHICAGO

At Chicago, Illinois:

Will identify H.Z., 6741 North Rockwell, Chicago who addressed mail to the subject on November 22, 1953 and report any pertinent information regarding this individual. (u)

c. su. 123

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

Will continue to check subject's current activities and associations through available sources.

postated su 126

REFERENCE

Report of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM, 11/10/53, NY

su 107

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

ANY

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/21/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/18, 23, 25, 30; 12/14, 15, 16/53	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. HARGREAVES
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</p>			
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>USA, EDNY during course of conference with Assistant Attorney General on 11/3/53, gave opinion that summoning subject before Grand Jury at this time would not serve any useful purpose. L-1, J of known reliability, advised on 12/4/53 subject apparently still unemployed and occupying his time by working in and around his home in Great Neck, NY. Article in "New York Times" newspaper on 11/17/53 reflects that subject was witness to will of the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">- P - DECLASSIFIED ON 11-12-99 BY SP10K/for</p>			
<p>DETAILS:</p> <p>By a memorandum dated November 4, 1953, WARREN OLNEY, III, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, advised that during the course of a conference held with the United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York on November 3, 1953, the United States Attorney stated that in his opinion there would be no useful purpose served by summoning the subject before a Grand Jury at this time, since the subject not only has denied having engaged in any espionage activity as well as membership in the Communist Party, but also has claimed the privilege against self-incrimination during the course of his interrogation before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee in April of this year.</p> <p>Mr. OLNEY advised that since the evidence is insufficient to warrant prosecution of the subject for failure to register, his registration will not be solicited at this time. In the event that additional information is obtained tending to corroborate the allegations of ELIZABETH BENFLEY regarding the subject's participation in the Soviet espionage apparatus, this matter will of course be examined in the light of such information.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT:</p> <p>5-Bureau (101-3599) (RM)</p> <p>1-WGA, EDNY</p> <p>2-Chicago (101-30) (RM)</p> <p>3-New York (100-95034)</p>		<p>CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/14</p> <p>REASON FOR EXTENSION 2</p> <p>FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2</p> <p>DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-10-92</p> <p style="text-align: right;">88429</p>	

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D. M. Ladd

November 24,
1953

A. H. Belmont

~~HAROLD GLASSER~~
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:

Subject born 11-24-05, Chicago, Illinois. Glasser graduated University of Chicago in 1926. He took graduate studies at the University of Chicago and later at Harvard. He first entered U.S. Government service in 1935. On November 23, 1936, he was employed by the U.S. Treasury Department, which employment continued until his resignation 12-31-47. His appointment was recommended by Frank Coe, a personal friend. Glasser was a member of the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's staff in North Africa. He conducted an anti-inflation study for the Military Government of Italy in 1944. He assisted in the preparation of the Morgenthau German Plan in 1944 and he was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Council of Foreign Ministers at Moscow in 1947. Subsequent to his resignation from the Treasury Department, he became Director, Overseas Institute, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds from which position his resignation was announced 9-17-53. Elizabeth T. Bentley advised in 1945 that Glasser had been a member of the Communist Party and a member of the Perlo espionage group. She stated he had furnished information concerning activities of the Treasury Department to her for transmission to the Soviets. Glasser was interviewed April 30 and May 3, 1947, and described himself as definitely interested in theories of the Communist Party in 1933 or 1934. He denied membership in the Communist Party. Chambers, in 1948, advised he met Glasser on two or three occasions pursuant to arrangements made by J. Peters, who advised Glasser was a Party member and could be trusted. The purpose of these meetings was to make inquiry of Glasser concerning Harry Dexter White, who was difficult to handle. Mrs. Katherine Perlo advised, in 1944, that Glasser was a member of the Communist Party. Extensive investigation has failed to locate a second available witness to substantiate Bentley's allegations re Soviet espionage activity. Glasser has admitted acquaintance and friendship in various degrees with various individuals connected with the Silvermaster and Perlo espionage group. Glasser has been interviewed by agents of the Bureau, testified before a Federal Grand Jury October, 1947, and before the Jenner Committee in 1953. He denies espionage activity. He presently resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for your information.

101-3599

HH: aas

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DATE 11/12/89 BY SP-11/1/90

ENCLOSURE

INDEXED - 69

EX-102

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191 JAN 13 1954.

Kisseloff-79051

had guided into the Treasury Department. Peters released Dr. Glasser from the American Communist underground and lent him to the Soviet underground. Chambers stated that Glasser soon convinced him that White was turning over everything of importance that came into his hands. Chambers stated that having established that fact he simply broke off relations with Dr. Glasser. Mrs. Victor Perlo, nee Katherine Wills, first wife of Victor Perlo, in 1944 advised that Harold Glasser, who was sent to Ecuador by the United States as an economist in 1939, was a member of the Communist Party but she could not recall any information which would substantiate this allegation.

CORROBORATION:

Glasser was the subject of a Hatch Act investigation in 1941 and has been under continuous investigation since the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley in 1945. The investigation has been directed entirely toward determining whether or not Glasser is or was engaged in Soviet espionage and/or Communist activities.

Although considerable investigative effort has been expended, a second witness cannot be found to substantiate Bentley's allegations concerning Glasser's activity in Soviet espionage. Whittaker Chambers, who might have been a possible second witness, has such a serious heart condition at this time that it is not believed he will ever be available as a witness in any court proceedings. Numerous persons who were associates of Glasser and who were involved in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster network have been interviewed in the past and have failed to make any admissions which would make them witnesses against Glasser. These persons included Charles Kramer, Solomon Lischinsky, Allan Rosenberg, Henry Hill Collins, Victor Perlo and others.

Glasser, as stated above, was interviewed by Bureau agents in 1947. Subsequently he was interviewed further on January 28, February 2 and 3, 1949. He has testified before a Federal Grand Jury in October, 1947, and before the Jenner Committee in the Executive and Open Session in 1953. To date he has declined to admit his participation in Soviet espionage or Communist Party activities.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD ORIGINAL - 1
FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT
SUBJECT: HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ESPIONAGE - R
Bufile 101-4053

DATE: November 23, 1953

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Harold Glasser

The Director asked for memoranda on the following individuals who were mentioned in the Washington Post article of November 19, 1953, which is attached: Harold Glasser, Victor Perlo, Solomon Adler, and Virginus Frank Coe. There are attached individual memoranda which have been prepared on the foregoing individuals. We are also preparing material for transmittal to the Department relative to the dissemination we have made on these individuals.

One issue which may come up on these individuals is why we did not secure data from Whittaker Chambers concerning them at an earlier date. The following are the facts relative to this issue: Whittaker Chambers talked to Adolph Berle of the State Department in 1939. On July 8, 1943, we secured the Berle notes. Of the four individuals listed above, only two were mentioned in the Berle notes. They were Schlozer Adler whom it was indicated worked in the General Counsel's Office at the Treasury Department, and Frank Coe, who, according to the notes, was a teacher at McGill (University in Toronto, Canada). (100-25824-27)

It should be noted in the Berle notes, there was no indication of espionage on the part of either Adler or Coe, and no information of Government employment indicated for Frank Coe. On May 10 and 17, 1945, our agents in New York City interviewed Chambers and in a letter dated June 26, 1945, the results were made available to the Bureau. In this letter it is stated that Chambers mentioned Nathan Perlow (later identified in 1947 by Chambers as Victor Perlo) as a member of a Communist underground group. He also mentioned Adler and said Adler was definitely a Communist who had been employed in the Treasury Department, and he understood Adler had made reports of a financial nature to Peter (Boris Bykov). Chambers also mentioned Frank Coe whom he said was a teacher at McGill and also furnished information concerning

5 ENCL.

RJL:awn
Attachment

INDEXED - 89

101-3599-119

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20 JAN 18 1954

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 101 4053-1157

Bob Coe, a brother of Frank, whom he said had been a member of the Communist underground. It is not indicated that Chambers mentioned Harold Glasser in May, 1945, or when he talked to Adolph Berle in 1939. (100-25824-36)

As has been pointed out on a number of occasions previously, Chambers obviously withheld information concerning his espionage connections until forced into a position in December of 1948 where he had to bring out in detail this information in order to protect himself. An illustration of this is reflected when Chambers was called before the Federal Grand Jury in New York in October, 1948, and Special Assistant to the Attorney General T. J. Donegan stated that while Chambers had been cooperative, his testimony was of no value since, according to Chambers, the purpose of his group was not espionage but the placement of members and sympathizers in key Government posts. (65-56402-3657)

It was not until our extensive interviews with Whittaker Chambers starting in January, 1949, that he furnished to us in detail information concerning Glasser, Adler, and Coe. Chambers has never been able to state that Victor Perlo was furnished espionage data but he has definitely named him as a member of a Communist underground group. In other words, when we interviewed Chambers on May 10 and 17, 1945, he did not name any of these individuals as involved in espionage activities, and it was not until after the Hiss revelations came out that he provided information indicating the apparatus in which he had been involved was engaged in espionage, as well as Communist infiltration of Government agencies.

We did not initiate an espionage-type investigation on any of these individuals until we got the basic allegations from Elizabeth Bentley on November 7, 1945, at which time we did initiate espionage investigations on all four of the individuals and at which time we promptly began disseminating the pertinent data developed.

RECOMMENDATION

There are attached a summary-type memoranda on Harold Glasser, Victor Perlo, Solomon Adler, and Virginus Frank Coe, which have been prepared for your information.

W. A. Branigan

~~SECRET~~

December 28, 1953

R. G. Jensen

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.,
"PAGE," "PAZH"
(SOVILE)
ESPIONAGE - R

(S)(U)

11-79-99
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 46

Referral/Consult

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Extensive investigation has indicated that Harold Glasser was, at the time of interest, an assistant director of the Monetary Division of the Treasury Department. Information was also developed in the Gregory Case that Glasser and Silverman were not close associates. (S)(U)

In April and May of 1947, during interviews, Glasser advised that after 1940 he never invited Silvermaster to his home again. This would seemingly indicate Silvermaster could not influence Glasser, but would need someone else to approach Glasser in locating a position for Silverman. The inability of Silvermaster to influence Glasser (Page) would seemingly indicate that Glasser was in other espionage apparatus. Elizabeth Bentley has testified that Glasser was a member of the Victor Perlo apparatus. (S)(U)

Investigation has indicated that Frank Virginus Coe (Pik) and Glasser were friends of many years. It appears likely that Glasser might be subject to the influence of his friend Coe. (S)(U)

WFO, office of origin herein, concurs with the probable identification of Glasser as the unknown subject Page. WFO has placed their case in a closed status pending receipt of additional [redacted] Glasser is the subject of a pending espionage case and his identification as the unknown subject Page will be borne in mind. It is therefore being recommended this case be closed at this time. (S)(U)

[65-60180] (S)(U)
Cor 101-3599

EGJ:sjr:adh

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199 JAN 5 1954

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Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Referral/Consult

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this case be closed, subject to ~~(S)~~(U)
being reopened upon receipt of additional data [redacted]

Referral/Consult

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79056

U. S. G. S. REPORT

October 30,
1953

U. S. G. S. REPORT

TRANSFER OF OCCUPATION CURRENCY NOTES - SPIONAGE PHASE
HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
ABROAD OF THE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS, HELD IN
WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 20 AND 21, 1953. WITNESSES BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE INCLUDED V. FRANK COE, HEROLD BLASSER, SILVERMASTER AND
WILLIAM LUTHER HANMAN, ALL FORMER OR LATE OF
THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WHO WERE COOPERATIVE. OTHER WITNESSES
WERE ELIZABETH BENTLEY, DANIEL HALL, ALVIN E. HALL, ROBERT A. LOCKS
AND EDWARD K. HULTZ. HALL AND HALL, TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS,
AND LOCKS AND HULTZ, ARMY REPRESENTATIVES, AS WELL AS HANLEY
WERE COOPERATIVE WITNESSES.

Here is received Printed Public Report entitled "Transfer
of Occupation Currency Notes - Espionage Phase" relative to
hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Government Operations
Abroad of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, held in
Washington, D. C., October 20 and 21, 1953. Witnesses before the
Committee included V. Frank Coe, Herold Blasser, William Luthar
Silvermaster and William Luthar Hanman, all former or late of
the Treasury Department, who were cooperative. Other witnesses
were Elizabeth Bentley, Daniel Hall, Alvin E. Hall, Robert A. Locks
and Edward K. Hultz. Hall and Hall, Treasury Department officials,
and Locks and Hultz, Army representatives, as well as Hanley
were cooperative witnesses.

This Printed Public Report was previously furnished the
Bureau on 10/3/53, by a representative of the McCarthy Committee
and was captioned. The results of that review are set out in a
memo to you from Mr. Brannigan dated 12/15/53, captioned "Transfer
of Occupation Currency Notes - Espionage Phase, Interim Report and
Hearing, Subcommittee on Government Operations Abroad of Permanent
Subcommittee on Investigations, October 20 and 21, 1953," wherein
it was noted that no action by the Bureau was necessary. The
12/15/53 memo to you did recommend that Mr. Nichols advise the
McCarthy Committee of the Bureau's jurisdiction and responsibility
under Executive Orders 12821 and 12822. No further action appears
necessary at this time.

223,503

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/30/82 BY SP3 C/C/TAR

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

1 copy of the Joint Public Report "Transfer of Occupation
Currency Notes - Espionage Phase" is being placed with the original
of this memo and in the McCarthy Control File (65-28017).

(S) Fellow copies of this memorandum are being distributed
for the individual main files as indicated.

Attachment

1 - 65-28017

515 JAN 1 1954
JAN 1 1954

cc: 65-56402 (Gregory)

cc: 101-786 (Silvermaster)

cc: 101-786 (Silvermaster)

cc: 101-786 (Silvermaster)

cc: 101-786 (Silvermaster)

101-3579 ✓

NOT RECORDED

JAN 7, 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

Kisseloff-79057

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

Harold Glasser, the subject, presently resides at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. His resignation as Director, Overseas Institute, Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds was announced 9-17-53. (101-3599-105)

Glasser was born November 24, 1905, in Chicago, Illinois, according to his own statement. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1926, receiving a Bachelor's degree. He continued graduate work until 1928. From April, 1929, to September, 1929, he was an accounting instructor at the University of Akron, Akron, Ohio. He then took graduate work at Harvard University from 1929 to 1930, after which he returned to the University of Chicago for the period 1930-31. During the years 1931-32 he was associated with the Brookings Institute, Washington, D. C. In 1932 he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at Chicago, Illinois. In 1933 he became an instructor at the Peoples Junior College, Chicago, Illinois, where he remained until 1935. He first entered U.S. Government service as a statistician with the Works Progress Administration in Chicago August 15, 1935. From May 1, 1936, until November 21, 1936, he was the Director of the Tabulation Pool, Bureau of Home Economics, Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota. On November 23, 1936, he was appointed to a position in the Division of Research and Statistics, U.S. Treasury Department, as an economic analyst. On February 16, 1937, he was promoted to senior economic analyst in the Division of Research and Statistics. On June 1, 1938, he was transferred to the Division of Monetary Research as principal economic analyst. On November 16, 1938, he was designated as Assistant Director. On June 15, 1940, his services were made available by the Treasury Department to the State Department for special detail to assist the Ecuadorian Government with its financial and economic problems. He arrived in Ecuador August 11, 1940, and remained there until May 19, 1942, at which time he returned to the Treasury Department. Subsequently he was borrowed by the War Production Board and assigned to the Office of Production Vice Chairman of the War Production Board from November 30, 1942, until January 10, 1943. On February 11, 1943, he was in Algiers, North Africa, serving as advisor on North African affairs to the Office of Foreign Territories in the American Consulate in Algiers. He was recommended by Henry Morgenthau to be commissioned and made a part of Col. Foley's staff in Africa on August 30, 1943. An interoffice memorandum from the Office of Foreign Territories, State Department, dated January 20, 1943, advised that Glasser, as well as others, an officer of the Treasury Department, was being detailed to the State Department and sent to North Africa to join the Civil Affairs Section of General Eisenhower's staff under Mr. Murphy.

He returned to Washington in August or September, 1943, and on November 11, 1943, Lauchlin Currie requested the services of Glasser for the Foreign Economic Administration. Glasser was praised

by Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State, for the part he, Glasser, played as U.S. Representative at the United Nations Rehabilitation meeting at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in November, 1943. On December 26, 1943, he was promoted to Chief Economist (Assistant Director). On May 1, 1944, he was given an excellent efficiency rating for the period April 31, 1943, to March 31, 1944, by Harry Dexter White. On May 1, 1944, Glasser was demoted, which demotion was explained by Harry Dexter White as having been caused by the fact that the job to which Glasser had been appointed had not been approved by the Civil Service Commission.

During the Spring of 1944 Glasser went to Italy to do an anti-inflation study for the Military Government. On July 11, 1944, Glasser received a promotion to \$8,000 per year. On December 26, 1944, he was approved to represent the Treasury at conferences on Italian financial matters. On July 29, 1945, he sailed for Europe as a member of the delegation of the United States to the Third Council Session of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at London. On January 13, 1946, he was given a pay increase to \$9012.50 as an Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division and on August 22, 1946, he was appointed Director of the Monetary Research Division. In January, 1947, he participated in a Four-Power study of the economy of Trieste, and, during the Spring of 1947, he served as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Council of Foreign Ministers held at Moscow, USSR, which delegation was headed by Secretary of State Marshall. Glasser resigned from the U.S. Treasury Department December 31, 1947, and by January 19, 1948, had been made Acting Director of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, Institute on Overseas studies. His resignation from this position was announced September 17, 1953. (101-3599-15, 23, 77)

Glasser was first married at Albany, New York, January, 1932, and was divorced during the Spring of 1932 at New York City. His wife was Irene Till Glasser, who has presently remarried and is presently known as Mrs. Walter Hamilton. Glasser remarried in Rockville, Maryland, on July 7, 1932. His second wife's name is Faye Cohen Glasser. He has four children; Robert by his first wife and Alice, Rachel and Linda by his second wife.

ALLIGATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS:

During 1941 an investigation of Harold Glasser was conducted under the Hatch Act. This investigation was predicated on a list furnished by the special committee to investigate Un-American activities of which the Honorable Martin Dies of Texas was Chairman. This list bore the name of Harold Glasser, 339 Willard Avenue, Friendship Heights, Maryland, and indicated he was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. During the investigation it was disclosed

that Glasser's name appeared in the active indices of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. It developed further that Mrs. Glasser was active in the League of Women Shoppers. Fellow employees, associates and former neighbors were interviewed and termed Glasser as a liberal but knew of no political interests or affiliations of an unfavorable type concerning him. He exhibited no un-American tendencies while at the University of Akron but incurred the enmity of Military instructors due to his opposition to compulsory military training. The investigation reflected that he was arrested and subsequently charges were dismissed in Chicago in 1929. The charges were for gaming and practicing law without a license. A confidential source of unknown reliability advised during this investigation that Harold Glasser was a suspected organizer in the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance. A confidential source of unknown reliability personally recalled that at one time the organization was a legitimate enterprise which was later taken over by the Communists and made a front organization by them. (101-3599-23)

Elizabeth T. Bentley, on November 30, 1945, in New York City, furnished the following information concerning Harold Glasser:

Jacob M. Golos, a former Soviet agent who died November 27, 1949, indicated to Bentley in November, 1943, that he, through Earl Browder, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C.; subsequently, in the early part of 1944, Earl Browder indicated to Bentley that he would make arrangements for her to meet with this group and the meeting would be held in the apartment of John Abt. Bentley thereupon held a meeting with representatives of this group which was designated as the Perlo group and at that time learned that Harold Glasser also was a member. It was indicated that Harold Glasser had been out of the United States as a representative of the United States Treasury Department and that he returned in the early part of 1944 and was thereafter stationed in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. It was further indicated that Glasser was closely associated with and probably an assistant to Harry Dexter White, an official in the Treasury Department. According to Bentley, Harold Glasser subsequently furnished general information concerning the activities of the Treasury Department, particularly concerning proposed loans by the United States to foreign countries. He also supplied information originating in the Foreign Economic Administration, which information had been sent to the Treasury Department. She advised that, after Glasser's return from Europe, Victor Perlo, a member of the group, advised that Glasser had requested to be allowed to return as a member of that group. Bentley was advised by Perlo that Glasser and one or two others had previously been taken by an American in a Government agency in Washington, D. C., and turned over to a Russian contact. Bentley subsequently determined from Charles Kramer that the person who had originally taken Glasser away from the Perlo group was an individual named Hiss in the United States State Department. Bentley advised that Harold Glasser was known to be a member of the Communist Party.

On April 30 and May 3, 1947, Harold Glasser was interviewed by agents of this Bureau. He stated that in 1933 and 1934, while in Chicago, he was definitely interested in the theories of the Communist Party and described himself as a "definite Leftist." One of his close friends was Art Witt, a member of the Communist Party in Chicago, who was later killed fighting in the Spanish War. He stated that he refused to become a member of the Communist Party and had never been a member. He admitted he was associated with the Inter-Professional Association for Social Insurance but did not know this organization was in any way connected with the Communist Party. He denied activity in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action but stated he may have been on the mailing list inasmuch as he received pamphlets from that organization. He stated that he met Victor Perlo in Washington, D. C., about 1937 or 1938 and became fairly well acquainted in a social way with him. After 1944-45 he stated his social acquaintanceship with Perlo became dormant but he continued meeting him for luncheon and meeting him through business. He stated that Frank Coe recommended him for his job at the Treasury Department; that he worked closely with Harry Dexter White until 1940 at which time he felt that the friendship between he and White broke up and as a result, White loaned him to the State Department to work as an advisor to the Ecuadorian Government. He stated he was a close friend of John Abt and a close social acquaintance of Nathan Witt, Lee Pressman and William Taylor. He further advised that he did not know Charles Kramer too well.

Among other things in this interview he stated that the night before former Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau left for Canada to attend the Quebec conference in 1944 he worked all night preparing the Morgenthau Plan for Germany which Morgenthau delivered to the conference.

Whittaker Chambers, in 1948, advised he had met Harold Glasser on two or three occasions pursuant to arrangements made by J. Peters. (Chambers furnished substantially the same information at that time as appeared later in his book "The Witness," published in 1952, in which he wrote that Harry Dexter White was the least productive of the four original sources. Through George Silverman he turned over material regularly but not in great quantity. Dykoff feared, but there was little he could do about it. As a fellow traveler, White was not subject to discipline. Dykoff suspected, of course, that White was holding back material. Dykoff told Chambers that he must control White. Chambers stated in his book that he thereafter went to J. Peters, who was in Washington constantly in 1937 and whom Chambers saw regularly in New York. Chambers stated he explained the problem to him and asked for a Communist in the Treasury Department who could "control" White. Peters suggested Dr. Harold Glasser, who certainly seemed an ideal man for the purpose, since he was White's assistant and one of several Communists whom White himself

~~SECRET~~
~~1/19/54~~

SAC, New York (100-95034)

January 20, 1954

Director, FBI (101-3599)

HAROLD GLASSER
ESPIONAGE- R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

For information of the New York office, there are enclosed the following:

Memorandum dated December 29, 1953, from Liaison Representative entitled "Harold Glasser; Herman D. Sobel; Espionage- R Police Co-operation - Foreign Miscellaneous."

Memorandum dated January 7, 1954, from Liaison Representative entitled "Harold Glasser; Herman D. Sobel; Espionage -R Police Co-operation - Foreign Miscellaneous."

Memorandum dated [redacted]

[redacted] entitled "Harold Glasser, New York, N.Y.,

Memorandum [redacted]

[redacted] entitled "Harold Glasser, New York, N.Y., USA," having attached thereto a copy of a Dunn & Bradstreet report on the Liberty Brush Company, Inc. (S) (U)

Memorandum to Liaison Representative from the Director dated January 21, 1954, entitled "Harold Glasser, Espionage- R." without attachment.

The New York office should immediately develop background information as to Herman D. Sobel, associate of Harold Glasser, and furnish the same as well as a description and a photograph so that such information may be furnished through [redacted] Review of Bureau files fails to reflect any information identifiable with Herman D. Sobel. It should be noted, however, that Bureau files reflect that one Herman Sobel is mentioned in the report of Special Agent William F. Hartman, made 8-8-49, at New York, entitled, "People's Songs Incorporated, I.S.- C." This report states as follows:

ND 425 of known reliability furnished a letterhead of People's Songs Incorporated and listed among the board of sponsors, thereon, was Herman Sobel.

Attachment

HH: [redacted] 107
58 FEB 12 1954
100-346689-21 page 4

RECORDED - 60
MAILED 6
JAN 20 1954
COMM - FBI

JAN 21 1954
130

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Kisseloff-79062

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

11-12-97
CLASSIFIED BY SPIC/K/19-09
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

b7D

b7D

b7D



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: January 7, 1954

To: Director, FBI

gHB From: [REDACTED]

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER;
HERMAN D. SOBEL;
ESPIONAGE - R
POLICE COOPERATION - FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

Remylet December 29, 1953, furnishing information concerning the activities in [REDACTED] of Harold Glasser and Herman D. Sobel.

Forwarded herewith are the original and one copy of a memorandum designated "Security Information - Secret," dated January 6, 1954, directed to this office by [REDACTED] and which sets forth further information concerning Herman D. Sobel and Harold Glasser, as well as other associates of these men in [REDACTED] (S) (U)

The enclosures mentioned [REDACTED] are (S) (U) also forwarded herewith.

It would be appreciated if any information developed by the Bureau relative to the persons mentioned in this matter could be directed to this office.

Enclosures (2)

GHB:lae

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

11-12-99
CLASSIFIED BY SP1K19aa
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-6

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INDEXED-53

110/35 99-12-1
JAN 11 1954

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EXP. PROC.
JAN 11 1954

Kisseloff-79063

TY BRUSH CO.

MPORS PAINT BRUSH

730 E 147 St.
New York City

Herman D. Sobel, Pres.
Rubin Pogorarsky, Vice Pres.
DIRECTORS: The Officers

Frank Benedetto, Treas.
Ben Elsenberg, Sec.

~~SECRET~~

RATING:-

SUMMARY

THIS CORPORATION CHARTERED IN 1946 CONTINUES A BUSINESS ESTABLISHED AS A PARTNERSHIP IN 1944, WITH A CHANGE IN STOCKHOLDER CONTROL DURING SEPTEMBER 1950. SALES VOLUME FOR 1951 REPORTED TO COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH THE VOLUME TRANSACTED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, WITH A SATISFACTORY PROFIT REALIZED. A DETAILED BALANCE SHEET HAS BEEN WITHHELD, HOWEVER, CURRENT INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT THE COMPANY HAS A TANGIBLE NET WORTH IN EXCESS OF \$12,833. HOWEVER, AS A RESULT OF SLOW COLLECTION OF RECEIVABLES WORKING CAPITAL HAS BEEN RESTRICTED AND TRADE OBLIGATIONS ARE RETURNED IN AN IRREGULAR MANNER. SECURED BANKING ACCOMMODATIONS ARE MAINTAINED.

HISTORY

STARTED: 1944 as a partnership of Frank and John Benedetto with the latter being inactive. Partnership continued until August 14, 1945 when at inception the Corporation purchased the assets and assumed the liabilities of the predecessor partnership. Removal was made from 1406 Burke Avenue to 30 E. 10th Street on September 1, 1950.

INCORPORATED: New York Laws August 14, 1945

Authorized Capital Stock: \$7,500.

Outstanding Capital Stock: \$7,500. as of June 30, 1948. On January 11, 1951 Herman D. Sobel, President, stated that the paid in capital was increased to \$30,000. as of December 31, 1950.

At inception Isaac Eazenrich was reported as President owning 50% of the capital stock interest. His interest was purchased on November 1, 1947 by Frank Benedetto who at the time was elected President with his wife Sadie elected Secretary and Treasurer. On September 1, 1950 Herman D. Sobel purchased an interest in that venture for an undisclosed consideration, at which time the captioned officers were elected to their respective positions. In addition the dominant stockholders were reported to have purchased additional capital stock.

Mr. Mrs. Herman D. Sobel, married, native born in 1896. He was employed in the brush field for a number of years, latterly as a salesman for approximately fourteen years by the Rubberset Co. of Newark, New Jersey. From 1932 until 1943 he was National representative of the Star Brush Co. of Boston, Massachusetts. He started in business as a partner with Joseph Sheldon in July of 1943, operating as the Sheldon Brush Co. That partnership manufactured paint brushes and as of April 1, 1946 its assets and liabilities were purchased by the Gale Brush Corp., of which Herman D. Sobel was President. That Corporation was chartered under New York laws on December 1, 1944 and formerly located at 116-18 Wooster Street, New York City. That corporation is reported to have dissolved during October of 1949 with all debts paid in full. On December 3, 1944 Sobel was elected President and a Director of the United Brush Manufacturers, Inc., which was chartered under New York laws on June 23, 1898. Sobel continued as President of that corporation until September 1, 1950 at which time he resigned upon being elected President in the subject corporation.

Mr. Mrs. Frank Benedetto born 1911, in the United States, is married. He was employed by local brush manufacturers throughout the Metropolitan area for a number of years until entering into partnership with his brother John on August 18, 1944, as aforementioned.

Benjamin Elsenberg is 37, Married and native born. He is an engineer by profession and a graduate of City College, Class of 1936. He was formerly employed by Transducer Corp. of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, New York, later purchasing the assets and assuming the liabilities of that corporation and operating as an individual proprietorship under the style Transducer Co. which proprietorship was subsequently succeeded by Electra Laboratories.

ENCLOSURE

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101-3599-121

Kisseloff-79066

~~SECRET~~

Inc. which was chartered under New York laws October 14, 1940. Benjamin Elsenberg was elected Vice President and Secretary of that Corporation which is located at the caption address and he continues as an officer. He is also reported as Secretary and Treasurer of Kriser Corp., which was chartered under New York laws on January 18, 1939. That corporation manufactures surgical instruments and is also located at the caption address. Detailed financial information has not been submitted on those corporations and according to Herman D. Sobel, there are no inter-company relations between the subject corporation and the ventures in which Ben Elsenberg also holds office, such as loans, endorsements, guarantees or advancement.

Rubin Pogarsky is 35, single and native born. He has been employed as a salesman in the hat line throughout most of his career and is currently employed by the Ruval Hat Shop of Brooklyn, N.Y. He is not active in the subject venture and does not hold any capital stock interest.

Herman D. Sobel is reported to own 40% of the outstanding capital stock and is active in a managerial and sales capacity. Frank Benedetto is reported to hold 40% of the outstanding capital stock and is active in both sales and factory management. Ben Elsenberg is reported to own the balance of the outstanding capital stock and is not active in operations.

This corporation moved on May 1, 1951 from 30 E. 10th Street to 730 East 147th Street.

METHOD OF OPERATION

PRODUCTS: Manufacturers paint brushes featuring a complete line of wall, varnish paint and industrial brushes. (U.S. Standard Industrial Classification # 3981).

DISTRIBUTION: To over 50 jobbers and distributors with volume equally divided.

Territory: Nationwide.

Terms: 2-10 N-30.

Salesman: The President is active in a sales capacity.

Employees: In excess of 20 normally employed.

Seasons: Fairly steady throughout the year, high point Spring and Fall.

FACILITIES-LOCATION: Occupies approximately 15,000 square feet on the second floor of a two storey brick building situated in a semi-industrial section of the Bronx. Necessary fixtures and equipment are available for the manufacture of this type merchandise.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This corporation chartered in 1945 succeeding a partnership started in 1944. A change in stockholder control was effected in September, 1950.

The latest financial information available as of June 30, 1948 showed a tangible net worth of \$12,833. The statement as of that date disclosed a heavy indebtedness which was attributed to the fact that a part of the available cash was withdrawn by Frank Benedetto.

The company has consistently withheld financial information and in the absence of a financial statement an analysis of this account could not be made at this time. However, those consulted who have had occasion to do business with this concern report that as a result of additional investment by the officers the tangible net worth has increased to \$30,000.

The management has consistently reported that a large inventory is maintained and has been affected by slow collection of receivables, all of which has resulted in limited working capital. Although the

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION Cont'd.

company utilizes bank support to supplement working capital the outside financial assistance has been insufficient to increase working funds and trade obligations are retired in an irregular manner.

On April 4, 1952, Herman D. Sobel, President, stated that sales volume for the year of 1951 was higher than that of the previous year with a satisfactory profit realized. He declined a balance sheet nor would he discuss the present financial condition of the company however, he reported that the company continues to retire its trade obligations in an irregular manner principally due to the fact that net working capital is limited. He advised that the latter condition is principally due to the slow collection of receivables. Sobel reported that the corporation utilizes bank support to supplement working capital, however, these loans have not materially assisted the company.

An account has been maintained at a local depository where satisfactory four figure balances are reported. Accommodations have been granted in medium four figures on an unsecured basis with satisfactory clean ups and loans currently outstanding. The account is well regarded.

PAYMENTS

HC	Owe	P Due	Terms	Feb. 28, 1952	
11000	1000		N-90 T/A	Ppt.	Sold sev. yrs.
21			N-30	Ppt.	Sold 6-50 to 9-51
4238	1768			Slow 120	Sold 6-47 to date
350	301	232	1-10-30	Slow 120	Sold 5-45 to 1-52; past due since 9-51

RATING:

CHANGES

On October 15, 1952, Herman D. Sobel, President, stated that Rubin Pogarsky, Vice President, Frank Benedetto, Treasurer and Ben Elsenberg, Secretary, had resigned during May of 1952. According to Sobel, the only one of the Officers who had a stock interest was Frank Benedetto and his interest had been purchased. Sobel declined to state whether he individually or the corporation had paid for the interest held by Benedetto.

In addition, Sobel stated that he is Secretary and Treasurer of Abbey Brush Corp., which was chartered under New York Laws on February 6, 1947 which company operates as a manufacturer of paint brushes at 730 East 147th Street. Most purchased at this time, according to Sobel are in the name of Abbey Brush Corp., and it is expected that eventually Abbey Brush Corp. and the subject will be merged. However, other information was not made available at this time.

TREND

Sobel stated that operations had shown an increase but declined details on volume and profits.

CONDITION

Sobel withheld a balance sheet. The last available information on this company indicated a net investment of about \$12,000, however, it could not be determined at this time if that investment had been reduced any due to the withdrawal of Benedetto.

Outside quarters consulted, reported a recent balance sheet was not available nor could any indication be obtained of the Company's financial condition at this time.

PAYMENTS

HC	Owe	P Due	Terms	Aug. 28, 1952	
850	754	754	EOM-1-10	Slow 150	Sold yrs. to 5-52
350			1-10-30	Slow 90	Sold 5-45 to 2-52
1996	1224	1224			Sold 6-47 to date
					Past due since 2-52

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LIBERTY BRUSH CO. INC.

MFGRS PAINT BRUSHES

730 E 147 St.
NEW YORK CITY

RATING: /

"On April 30, 1953, Herman D. Sobel, stated that he is now President of this corporation. Max Gartner is Secretary-Treasurer, and Henry Greenberg is Vice-President.

Gartner is married, born in Poland 1900. He has been active in the brush line for many years. Came to the U.S. in 1940 and shortly after his arrival became partner in United Bristle Co., 220 W. 25th St., New York City. In March, 1941 he withdrew to become a partner with Walter Lowenstein in Lowenstein & Gartner, importers and jobbers of bristles at 262 Mott St., New York City. Gartner continues to be a partner in the latter concern, and last statement available is as of March 31, 1951 which showed a tangible net worth of \$62,360. It is stated that inter-company relations between this concern and Lowenstein & Gartner are principally confined to merchandise transactions on regular trade terms.

Henry Greenberg, born in U.S. 1899. Formerly employed in this line for many years with Sheldon Brush Co. New York City. Is also Treasurer of Revere Brush Corp. That corporation was chartered under New York laws November 22, 1946 and manufactures brushes at the caption address. Balance sheets are not furnished and the extent of inter-company relations between Revere Brush Co., and Liberty Brush Co. Inc. is reported to be confined to merchandise transactions on regular trade terms.

Henry Greenberg is President and Max Gartner is Vice President of Abbey Brush Corp. at the caption address. That corporation was chartered February 6, 1947 and is located at caption address. Specializes in the manufacture of paint brushes. Inter-company relations between Abbey Brush Co., and Liberty Brush Co. is not disclosed.

TREND

On April 30, 1952, Herman D. Sobel, President, stated that this Company continues to transact sizable volume with operations on a profitable basis. However, Sobel declined all details pertaining to the operations and sales of this concern.

CONDITION

Sobel declined a financial statement at this time. He reported that the tangible net worth of this concern is well in excess of \$12,000. with a satisfactory financial condition maintained. He added that in the past the company utilized bank support to supplement working capital, however, the corporation is now operating on own capital without recourse to outside financing.

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Kisseloff-79069

Account has been maintained at a local bank since October, 1950. Balances have been averaging from moderate three to low four figures. Accommodations have been given on discounting customers receivables up to high five figures with satisfactory relations. The account is well regarded.

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22c

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Wallace Room 1738

Subj: Herman D. Sobel

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☐ Mail File
☒ Restricted to Locality of

Searchers
 Initial mbe
 Date 1-5

Buildings & Break down

FILE NUMBER SERIALS

Mr
Herman D - (Buildings)

Mr
Herman

NI 100-15252 -41 p 820

NI 100-346689 -4 p 3

NI 100-15252 -39 p 439

NI 100-346689 -2

100-3- 2192 p 102 ^{encl}

NI 40-77515 -1

Mrs. Herman

NI 138-830- 8

Hermann

NI 65-59837 -13

NI 65-57965 -41

H D.

NI 100-342408 -46

Initialed

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 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/13/99 BY SPICER/K900

Kisseloff-79070

~~SECRET~~

101-3599

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

RECORDED-53

Date: January 21, 1954

To:

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to your memoranda dated December 29, 1953, and January 7, 1954, entitled, "Harold Glasser; Herman D. Sobel; Espionage-R, Police Cooperation Foreign Miscellaneous," enclosing concerning one Harold Glasser. From the facts furnished, Harold Glasser mentioned in referenced enclosure is identical with Harold Glasser reported upon in connection with the Gregory Case. Enclosed you will find a memorandum concerning Harold Glasser's activities, briefly set out as far as known to date, as well as a description and a photograph taken in 1945, which can be furnished by you to . There is no indication that Herman D. Sobel is related to Jack Sobel in the Mocase.

As concerns Herman D. Sobel, a review of Bureau files fails to reflect any information identical with the facts furnished concerning this individual.

The New York office is being requested to obtain background information as to Herman D. Sobel and a picture if possible. The result of this investigation will be furnished to you when obtained.

Attachment

HHW:tgh

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAILED 9
JAN 21 1954
COMM - FBI

53 FEB 3 1954

~~SECRET~~

11-15-99
CLASSIFIED BY SP4CKJ/gma
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

Kisseloff-79071

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7D



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

Date: December 29, 1953

To: Director, FBI

From:

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER;
HERMAN D. SOBEL;
ESPIONAGE - R
POLICE COOPERATION - FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

Forwarded herewith are the original and one copy of a memorandum designated "Security Information - ~~Secret~~," dated December 18, 1953, setting forth information concerning the activities in of one Harold Glasser of New York, who believe to be identical with the Harold Glasser reported upon in connection with the Gregory Case, and who has recently been the subject of considerable newspaper publicity. (S) (U)

The Harold Glasser referred to has appeared in Canada with one Herman D. Sobel, owner of the Liberty Brush Company in New York, and the two of these men, it will be noted, have discussed the possibility of purchasing the Meakins Brush Company in Hamilton, Ontario. (S) (U)

particularly anxious to know if Herman D. Sobel is related to the principal subject in MOCASE. request photographs of the Harold Glasser involved in the Gregory Case and photographs also of Herman D. Sobel, if he is known. They also request any background information on these two men. (S) (U)

It would be appreciated if any particulars in possession of the Bureau appearing to pertain to the subject matter of could be forwarded to this office. (S) (U)

Attachment

GHB:lae

RECORDED-53
INDEXED-53

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11-12-99
CLASSIFIED BY SP/CLK/900
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-6

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EXP. PROC.
JAN 4 1964

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AIRTEL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(F90 12-27-84)
Classified by SP7-MAC/DB
Declassify on: OADR 12-12-84

2/8/54

BUREAU

JACK SOBIE, WAS; ESPIONAGE - R. HAROLD GLASSER, WAS; ESPIONAGE - R.

REBULET 1/20/54 AND GLASSER CASE. HERMAN D. SOBIE, MENTIONED THEREIN,

IS NO RELATION TO JACK SOBIE.

ONE MAX GARTNER AS HERMAN D. SOBIE'S PARTNER. [REDACTED] REBULET MENTIONS [REDACTED] (S) (U)

[REDACTED] ADVISED HE HAS BEEN IN RECENT CONTACT WITH JACK SOBIE REGARDING DEALINGS IN BRISTLES AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE REPORTED PURCHASE OF A FACTORY, POSSIBLY BRISTLES OR BRASS IN CANADA WITH BORIS SOBIE, BROTHER OF JACK SOBIE. REPORT OF SA T. G. KIRSCHNER DATED 8/2/51 AT NY IN SOBIE CASE SHOWS CONTACTS WITH GARTNER AS EARLY AS 1950. THE DEALINGS OF GARTNER AND JACK SOBIE ARE BEING FOLLOWED IN THE SOBIE CASE. TO DATE INVESTIGATION HAS NOT DISCLOSED ANY CONTACTS BETWEEN JACK SOBIE AND GLASSER OR HERMAN D. SOBIE. [IT IS REQUESTED THAT BUREAU SOURCE IN [REDACTED] BE ALERT FOR ANY INVOLVEMENT OF BORIS OR JACK SOBIE IN DEALINGS BEING NEGOTIATED BY HERMAN D. SOBIE AND GLASSER. BACKGROUND INFO RE HERMAN D. SOBIE WILL BE FURNISHED IN IMMEDIATE FUTURE.] (S) (u)

- 3 - BUREAU (100-352386)
- ① - BUFILE 101-3599
- 1 - NY 100-95034

KELLY

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WAW:ELW (#6)
100-86896

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55 FEB 15 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-79075

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 2/4/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/22; 12/4/53; 1/18, 21, 25, 29; 2/1/54	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM H. DUNNING whd/jcn
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4SMA~~
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION **2-10-92**

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MANUEL, SELMA, [redacted] and CARL ZIMBEROFF reside at 6741 North Rockwell Street, Chicago. [redacted] is 14 years of age. According to neighbors, the ZIMBEROFFS are of good reputation and they have no reason to question their loyalty to the United States. ALAN PETER resides at 25 East Delaware Street, Chicago, and had dealings with Zimmerman Brush Works, Chicago. Mrs. GRACIA AHERN, desk clerk, apartment-hotel, 25 East Delaware, states PETER of good character and loyal to the United States. Chicago Police Department records contained no information regarding the ZIMBEROFFS or ALAN PETER. The Chicago Credit Bureau contained no information regarding SELMA [redacted] or ALAN PETER, but contained a favorable record regarding MANUEL ZIMBEROFF.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. - RUC -

DETAILS:

6741 North Rockwell Street
Chicago, Illinois

DECLASSIFIED ON **11-15-99**
BY **SP1CK/gao**

AGENCY **Rab**
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. **3-15-54**
HOW FORW. **R.S. 2-6**
BY **H. A. N. [signature]**

T-1, of known reliability, advised that correspondence was received at the subject's residence, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York on November 22, 1953 from H.Z., 6741 North Rockwell Street, Chicago 45, Illinois. (u)

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 456 MAR 15 1964		101-3599-123 RECORDED - 6 INDEXED - 6 Kisseloff-79076
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (101-3599) (REGISTERED) 3 - New York (100-95034) (REGISTERED) 2 - Chicago (101-30)		

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CG 101-30

Mrs. GERTRUDE NELSON, 6739 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, advised on January 21, 1954, that MANUEL ZIMBEROFF and family had resided at 6741 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, for the past two years. She said his wife's name is SELMA and they have a daughter [redacted] age 14, and a son [redacted] about 8 years of age. She said to her knowledge there are no other individuals residing at this address.

Mrs. NELSON stated that MANUEL ZIMBEROFF was associated with the Nursery Identification Photo Company, 514 West Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, and had previously been employed by the City of Chicago for many years.

Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMS, 6739 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, stated he is Mrs. NELSON's father and that he would substantiate the information furnished by Mrs. NELSON regarding the ZIMBEROFFS. They stated that the ZIMBEROFFS had previously resided on the South Side of Chicago and that their friends and associates were primarily from the South Side. They both advised they would have no reason to question the ZIMBEROFFS in any way as to their character, or as to their loyalty to the United States.

Mrs. MEYER GOODMAN, 6737 North Rockwell, Chicago, advised on January 21, 1954 that she was acquainted with the ZIMBEROFFS since she had moved into the neighborhood about six months ago but that her contacts with them had been limited. She stated, however, that she would have no reason to question them in any way as to their character, or reputation, or as to their loyalty to the United States.

The records of the Chicago Office contain no identifiable information concerning MANUEL ZIMBEROFF or his family.

The persons interviewed advised that they knew of no one at 6741 North Rockwell Street with the initials [redacted] except [redacted]

The records of the Bureau of Records and Communications were reviewed by Mrs. RUTH KELLY, clerk, Chicago Police Department on February 1, 1954 who advised SE HUGH M. BARNHARDT that they had no record regarding MANUEL, SELMA or [redacted] ZIMBEROFF.

CG 101-30

The records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated were checked by SE HUGH M. BARNHARDT on February 1, 1954 and no record was located concerning [redacted] or SELMA ZIMBEROFF. However, these records reflect that as of December 29, 1952 MANUEL ZIMBEROFF resided at 6741 North Rockwell Street, Chicago, and was employed with the Nursery Identification Photo Company, 514 Diversey Boulevard, Chicago. The record reflects a previous address of 5644 South Artesian Street, Chicago.

[T-2] Jan agency which collects security information (u)
in the Chicago area, advised on February 1, 1954 that they have no information concerning MANUEL, SELMA [redacted] ZIMBEROFF.

ALAN PETER
25 East Delaware Street
Chicago, Illinois

T-1 also advised that ALAN PETER, 25 East Delaware Street, Chicago, was in correspondence with the subject's residence on September 30, 1953. (u)

Mrs. GRACIA AHERN, desk clerk, apartment-hotel, 25 East Delaware Street, Chicago, advised on January 25, 1954 that ALAN PETER had resided at this hotel for the past year. She stated she is well acquainted with PETER and would personally recommend him as to his character and loyalty to the United States.

Mrs. AHERN said that PETER is a self-employed sales representative whose primary business dealings are with the Zimmerman Brush Works, 900 West Lake Street, Chicago.

The records of the Chicago Office contain no information identifiable with ALAN PETER.

The records of the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, were reviewed on February 1, 1954 by Mrs. RUTH KELLY who advised SE HUGH M. BARNHARDT there was no record regarding ALAN PETER.

The records of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated were checked on February 1, 1954 by SE HUGH M. BARNHARDT but no record was located concerning ALAN PETER.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 101-30

[T-2] advised on February 1, 1954 that they have
no information concerning ALAN PETER. ~~2~~

(u)

- RUC -

- 4 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-79079

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 101-30

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Informants

- T-1 Mail cover on subject's residence, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, to SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM, New York Office. NY 100-95034. *1/2 (u)*
- T-2 Security Unit of the Chicago Police Department whose records were checked on February 1, 1954.

REFERENCE

3w 107
Reports of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM dated November 10, 1953 and December 21, 1953 at New York.
Sw 118

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 2/4/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/22; 12/4/53; 1/18, 21, 25, 29; 2/1/54	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM H. DUNNING whd/jon
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

MANUEL, SELMA, [redacted] ZIMMEROFF reside at 6741 North Rockwell Street, Chicago. [redacted] is 14 years of age. According to neighbors, the ZIMMEROFFS are of good reputation and they have no reason to question their loyalty to the United States. ALAN PETER resides at 25 East Delaware Street, Chicago, and had dealings with Zimmerman Brush Works, Chicago. Mrs. GRACIA AHERN, desk clerk, apartment-hotel, 25 East Delaware, states PETER of good character and loyal to the United States. Chicago Police Department records contained no information regarding the ZIMMEROFFS or ALAN PETER. The Chicago Credit Bureau contained no information regarding SELMA and [redacted] or ALAN PETER, but contained a favorable record regarding MANUEL ZIMMEROFF.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE.

DETAILS:

6741 North Rockwell Street
Chicago, Illinois

- RUC -

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 Jemiel*
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *2.10.92*
884 29

T-1, of known reliability, advised that correspondence was received at the subject's residence, 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York on November 22, 1953 from H.Z., 6741 North Rockwell Street, Chicago 45, Illinois. *X(u)*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (101-3599) (REGISTERED) 3 - New York (100-95034) (REGISTERED) 2 - Chicago (101-30)		DECLASSIFIED BY <i>SP1C/K/900</i> <i>11-15-99</i> Kisseloff-79081

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SAC, Washington Field (100-496)

February 8, 1954

Director, FBI (101-3599) -

HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

A review of instant case reflects that the State Department through its Office of Security advised 8-7-53, that the State Department would not issue a passport to the subject.

Our New Haven office by communication dated 11-25-53, advised that [redacted] Connecticut, had confidentially advised that in a recent conversation with [redacted]

[redacted] he had learned that Harold Glasser was finally "let go" by the Jewish Federation because part of his job was to make trips to Israel to determine whether money furnished to the Israelis by the Jewish Federation was being used to the best advantage.

Inasmuch as the State Department would not issue Harold Glasser a passport, the Jewish Federation discharged him from his position because he was unable to fully carry out his duties.

In view of the above, Washington Field will review subject's passport file at the Department of State, reporting information therein from the time he left Government employ to date with specific attention to any affidavits subject may have submitted in an effort to obtain issuance of a passport.

The above information should be submitted in the form of a report suitable for dissemination. New York is office of origin.

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Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc - 2 - New York (100-85054)

HHW:blb

MAILED 9

FEB 8 - 1954

COMM - FBI

58 FEB 11 1954

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130
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DATE 11/15/99 BY SPIC/K/gao

WABR
Kisseloff-79082

~~SECRET~~

SAC, Boston

February 26, 1954

Director, FBI (101-3599)-/25

RECORDED - 69 EX-102
HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated 2-10-54, entitled "Harold Glasser; Herman D. Sobel; Espionage - R, Police Cooperation - Foreign Miscellaneous," which was received from our Liaison Representative in Ottawa. This memorandum refers to a prior memorandum from the Liaison Representative which forwarded [redacted]

For your information and assistance in conducting the investigation requested in the attached memorandum dated 2-10-54, the following is set forth.

Harold Glasser was born 11-24-05, in Chicago, Illinois. He was employed in various posts by the United States Government from 1935 until he resigned on 12-31-47, at which time he was employed by the Treasury Department. Elizabeth T. Bentley advised in 1945 that Glasser had been a member of the Communist Party and a member of the Perlo espionage group.

[redacted] mentioned above, advised that Harold Glasser of New York was in Toronto with Herman D. Sobel, also of New York. Glasser was introduced by Sobel in Canada as a world economist who came to Canada as his financial advisor. Sobel, owner of the Liberty Brush Company in New York, travelled to Canada to discuss the purchase of the Heakins Brush Company. Sobel while in Canada resided at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, and while there cashed a check in the amount of \$50. He gave as a reference Credit Card #140533, in favor of the Sheraton Hotels. (S) (U)

The Boston Office will contact Mr. J. Brooks Ferno, Sheraton Corporation of America, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston 10, Massachusetts, as requested in attached copy of the memorandum dated 2-10-54, and obtain all information concerning the holder of this credit card appearing in the (S) (U)

Tolson
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Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Miss Gandy

cc - 2 - Liaison Representative
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

cc - 1 - New York (For Information) (Attachment)
cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk

Kisseloff-79083

HHW:bl b

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MAILED 5
FEB 26 1954
COMM-FBI

C. by Boston letter
dated 3-22-54

~~SECRET~~

WAB:RT
R/K

~~SECRET~~

Sheraton Corporation's files. (S) (U)

This lead should be handled expeditiously and the results submitted in the form of a blind memorandum to the Bureau for transmission through our [redacted]

[redacted] A copy of your (S) (U)
cover memorandum and blind memorandum enclosed should be furnished to the New York Office, which is office of origin in the case entitled Harold Glasser, was., Espionage - R, New York file 100-95034.

b7D

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79084



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

~~SECRET~~

AIR MAIL REGISTERED

Date: February 10, 1954

To: Director, FBI (101-3599)

From: *GHB* [Redacted]

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER;
HERMAN D. SOBEL;
ESPIONAGE - R
POLICE COOPERATION - FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

Remvlet December 29, 1953, [Redacted] setting forth information concerning (S) (U)
Harold Glasser and Herman D. Sobel, both of New York.

[Redacted] conducting inquiries regarding
Sheraton Hotel credit card #140533. [Redacted] advise that
they have learned that this credit card was issued at Boston,
Massachusetts, and that information regarding this card can
be obtained through Mr. J. Brooks Fenno, Sheraton Corporation
of America, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston 10, Massachusetts. (S) (U)

It would be appreciated if the Bureau would endeavor
to obtain the necessary particulars concerning the credit
card described [Redacted]
through contact with Mr. Fenno. (S) (U)

GHB:lae

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11-15-89
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

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EX - 118

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101-3599-125
FEB 13 1954

Kisseloff-79085

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York (100-95034)

March 10, 1954

100-115

RECORDED - 6

Director, FBI (101-3599) - 126

HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

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Reference is made to Bureau letter 1-20-54, and
New York report of SA Walter A. Hangerheim made 2-25-54.

C. J. 128
It is requested that it be determined whether
Herman Sobel, mentioned in the report of SA William F.
Hartman made 8-8-49, at New York entitled "People's Songs
Incorporated, Internal Security - C," is or is not identical
with Herman D. Sobel.

Efforts should be made to determine if possible
whether Herman D. Sobel, mentioned on page 7 of referenced
report as having made a contribution of \$100 to the New
York Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare,
is identical with Herman D. Sobel of interest in instant
case.

It is further requested that Communist informants
and other sources of the New York Office be contacted in an
effort to determine whether the Herman D. Sobel mentioned
in referenced report and letter has a Communist background.

*11-15-99
CLASSIFIED BY SPIC/K/gm
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-6*
If a photograph of Herman D. Sobel cannot be
obtained from WFO, it is requested that the New York
Office make arrangements to take a photograph of Herman D.
Sobel. As stated in referenced letter this investigation
is the result of [redacted] It is, therefore, (S) (U)
requested that the New York Office submit a report covering
the above-requested investigation by 3-29-54, which report
should include a complete description of Herman D. Sobel,
resident, 35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle, New York.

QC - 2 - [redacted]

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

Tolson _____
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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk

HHW:blb

MAR 13 1954

MAILED 18

MAR 10 1954

COMM. FBI

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79086

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-3599)

DATE: FEB 25 1954

FROM : SAC, New York (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was
ESPIONAGE - R

Attached herewith are six copies of the report of SA WALTER
A. WANGENHEIM FEB 25 1954

It is to be noted that in the information furnished regarding the bank account of HERMAN D. SOBELL at the Manufacturers Trust Company one HARRY SHULMAN of the Bakers Brush Company was given by him as a credit reference. It was reported in the case captioned JACK SOBELL, was., Espionage - R that SOBELL was employed by this company in 1943. This fact plus the information set forth in New York Air-Tel to Bureau dated 2/8/54 in instant case indicates that though there is no blood relationship between HERMAN D. SOBELL and JACK SOBELL the closeness of their business dealings indicates that they possibly know one another.

Investigation into the background of HERMAN D. SOBELL failed to reveal any available photograph as yet. Since he has been engaged in the brush business for many years and his business generally involves foreign contracts and sources, the Washington Field Office is being requested by letter to check passport records at the Department of State for any available information and photographs which will be directed to the Bureau.

Encs. (6)

RM

RECORDED - 54

101-3

FEB 26 1954

126

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/99 BY SPIC/K/aa

VKD

Kisseloff-79087

AND ~~SECRET~~
REASON FOR EXTENSION 1
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR 9-25-92
DECLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

VKD/DMO

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 25 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/29; 2/5, 9-11, 16, 17/54	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Informant, of known reliability, advised that subject was in Toronto and Hamilton, Canada, during December, 1953, in company of one HERMAN D. SOBEL. According to informant, subject acting as financial advisor for SOBEL, who apparently is engaged in purchase of a brush company. Identity of HERMAN D. SOBEL set forth.

DE

AGENCY
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 3-8-54
HOW FORW. P.S. 9-6-54
BY 21. 21. 21/ 21/ 21/

T-1, of known reliability, advised that on November 9, 1953, the subject was observed in Toronto, Canada, with one HERMAN D. SOBEL, of New York. SOBEL made reference to GLASSER as a "world economist" who at one time held a high position in the United States Government. (S) (U)

According to T-1, SOBEL, owner of the Liberty Brush Company in New York City, came to Canada on business and the subject appeared to be acting as his financial advisor. SOBEL had registered at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, on the morning of November 7, 1953. He gave his permanent residence as 35 Shady Glen Street, New Rochelle, New York, and used credit card number 14C533 issued by the Sherator Hotel System as a reference. (S) (U)

T-1 advised that on December 14, 1953, SOBEL and GLASSER made an appointment with HARRY M. VILA of the National Trust Company, Hamilton, Canada, to discuss the (S) (U)

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4-5-66 APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 5 1961

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

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2 - Boston (RM)
3 - New York (100-95034)

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INDEXED - 54

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Kisseloff-79088

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

purchase of the Meakins and Sons Brush Company. Later in the same day they met Mr. VILA and NEIL MAY, a manufacturer's agent from Toronto in the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Canada, regarding the proposed sale of Meakins and Sons Brush Company to Mr. SOBEL and his associates (S) (U)

T-1 further advised that on December 15, 1953, SOBEL and GLASSER spent the entire day at the Meakins and Sons Brush Company, 125 Wellington Street North, Hamilton. They returned to Toronto on the morning of December 16, 1953, where they were alleged to meet Mr. MAY and consult with MERRICK DAVIDSON, the accountant for the Meakins and Sons Brush Company. SOBEL and the subject returned to Hamilton in the later afternoon of the same day. In the late evening of December 16, 1953, MAX GARTNER, 418 Central Park West, New York City, a partner of SOBEL, registered at the Royal Connaught Hotel. On the next day December 17, 1953, SOBEL, GLASSER, VILA, MAY and a Mr. STRACHAN of the National Trust Company again discussed the proposed sale of the Meakins and Sons Brush Company. T-1 added that GLASSER and SOBEL left Hamilton for New York at approximately 9:45 P.M., that evening. GARTNER had left earlier by plane (S) (U)

According to T-1, the following telephone calls were made by the subject and SOBEL from the Royal Connaught Hotel: (S) (U)

Date

Call

December 14, 1953

SOBEL called Mrs. SOBEL at Hyland 3-8157, Brooklyn, New York

December 14, 1953

SOBEL called MAX GARTNER at NY Riverside 9-2649 (The current edition of the Manhattan Telephone Directory list the aforementioned telephone number at the residence of MAX GARTNER at 418 Central Park West) (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

Date

Call

December 14, 1953

SOBEL called Mr. FREEMAN,
Murray 8-3293, New York City

December 14, 1953

GLASSER called Great Neck 2-10215
(It is to be noted that this is
the residence telephone number of
subject at 8 Sheffield Road, Great
Neck, New York)

(S) (U)

December 15, 1953

SOBEL called MAX GARTNER at
Riverside 9-2649

December 16, 1953

GLASSER called Chicago Cedar 6-9500

December 16, 1953

SOBEL called Mrs. SOBEL at New
Rochelle, New York 2-5228
(The Westchester County Telephone
Directory reflects this number as
the residence phone of HERMAN D.
SOBEL)

HERMAN D. SOBEL

[T-2] of known reliability, advised that HERMAN (u)
D. SOBEL is the President of the Liberty Brush Company,
Incorporated, located at 730 East 147th Street, New York
City. Informant advised that SOBEL is married; born in
the United States in 1896; and has been employed in the
brush field for a number of years. He was in the beginning
a salesman for the Rubberset Company of Newark, New Jersey,
and from 1932 until 1943 he was national representative
of the Star Brush Company of Boston, Massachusetts. He
started in business as a partner with JOSEPH SHELDON in
July, 1943, operating as the Sheldon Brush Company. In
1946 this company was purchased by the Gale Brush Company
of which SOBEL was president. In December, 1944, SOBEL
was elected president and director of the United Brush
Manufacturers, Incorporated, and continued as president
of that corporation until September, 1950, at which time
he resigned upon being elected president of the Liberty
Brush Company.

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NY 100-95034

SOBEL is reported to own forty per cent of the capital stock in the Liberty Brush Company and in October, 1952, he advised the informant that he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Abbey Brush Corporation.

On April 30, 1953, SOBEL, advised the informant that MAX GARTNER was Secretary-Treasurer of the Liberty Brush Company and one HENRY GREENBERG was Vice-President; FRANK BENEDETTO, Treasurer, and BEN ELSEMBERG, Secretary, had resigned during May, 1952.

Informant also advised that HENRY GREENBERG is President and that MAX GARTNER is Vice-President of the Abbey Brush Company. The informant had no knowledge of the inter-company relations between the Abbey Brush Company and the Liberty Brush Company.

~~MAX GARTNER~~ is married; was born in Poland in 1900; and came to the United States in 1940. According to the informant he has been active in the brush line for many years.

~~HENRY GREENBERG~~ was born in the United States in 1899 and has been active in the brush business for many years and was formerly connected with the Sheldon Brush Company.

The informant further advised that the Liberty Brush Company is engaged in the manufacture of paint brushes and features a complete line of wall, varnish paint and industrial brushes and covers a nation wide territory.

ANTHONY CHIODO, Superintendent at 35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle, New York, advised SA WILLIAM A. FLYNN that HERMAN D. SOBEL, and his wife FANNY have resided at this address for about a year. They have a $3\frac{1}{2}$ room apartment for which they pay \$145.00 per month rent. They have a married daughter but she does not live with them and they own a Packard Sedan. CHIODO stated that the SOBELS were excellent tenants and he knew nothing regarding their habits or associations.

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NY 100-95034

The records of the Westchester County, New York Credit Bureau at White Plains, New York, reflect that the SOBELS formerly lived at 1 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and maintained a bank account at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 32 University Place, New York City. The records further reflect that the SOBELS have a good credit record and there is no derogatory information regarding them.

The Board of Elections records of Westchester County failed to reflect that the SOBELS ever voted from their present address.

Detective JOHN DOOLEY of the New Rochelle, New York Police Department, advised SA WILLIAM A. FLYNN that there is no record at this police department regarding the SOBELS.

[T-3] of known reliability, advised that HERMAN (u)
D. SOBEL and his wife have resided at their present residence for approximately one year and that they formerly resided at 1 Fifth Avenue, New York City, since 1950. [T-3] (u) stated that from June, 1945 to 1950 SOBELL owned a home at 40 Melrose Drive, New Rochelle, New York. Prior to 1945 they were alleged to reside at 985 East 16th Street, Brooklyn, New York, for a period of five years. Informant stated that when SOBELL retained his present apartment he gave as references the Manufacturers Trust Company and a Mr. GARTNER of the Abbey Brush Company. His present occupation was given as President of the Liberty Brush Company.

[T-4] of known reliability, advised that HERMAN (u)
D. SOBEL and his wife FANNY opened a bank account in September, 1950 at the Manufacturers Trust Company, 32 University Place, New York City. He was introduced to the bank by one BEN EISENBERG, a brother-in-law. The account was opened with a deposit of \$10,000.00 and this account also included the firm called the Liberty Brush Company. This company was severed from the account in December, 1951. Informant added that the SOBELS continue a personal account to the present time and the account is in the low four figure range.

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NY 100-95034

[T-4] stated that as indications of his credit SOBEL (u) originally gave the names of HARRY SHULMAN of the Baker Brush Company, also a Mr. HART of the Bankers Trust Company, 176 Broadway, and a Mr. ROSENBERG of the Federation Bank and Trust Company, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue. The Liberty Brush Company maintains an account at the Federation Bank and Trust Company at the present time.

[T-5] of known reliability, provided the information (u) that HERMAN D. SOBEL registered for Selective Service on April 27, 1942 at Local Board 226, Brooklyn, New York. His address at that time was 585 East 16th Street, Brooklyn. His date of birth was given as December 6, 1895, at New York City. He was married and gave his wife's name as FANNIE SOBEL. His employment was the Star Brush Company, 700 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. The following description was furnished by T-5:

Color	White
Height	5'4"
Weight	175 pounds
Eyes	Grey
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy

The records of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau reflected that HERMAN D. SOBEL possesses operator's license number 8518865 effective until September, 1956. His residence is given as 35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle, New York, and business address through Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York. The description of SOBEL on this license reflects his date of birth as December 5, 1895; weight 160 pounds; 5'4½"; brown hair and brown eyes.

Mr. WILLIAM BOYLE, Assistant Manager of the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City, provided the information that credit card number 14C533 owned by HERMAN D. SOBEL was not drawn on the New York hotel. Mr. BOYLE advised that the letter C in the serial number indicated that the

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~~739038~~

NY 100-95034

card was drawn in Boston. He advised that DEAN FOWLER of the Credit Card Department, Sheraton Corporation of America at Boston, Massachusetts, would be able to provide all available information regarding this credit card.

[T-634] of known reliability, advised that on May 15, (u) 1947, one HERMAN D. SOBEL, made a contribution of \$100.00 to the New York Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

It is not known whether this individual is identical to the HERMAN D. SOBEL, associate of the subject.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was "cited as a Communist front which received money from the ROBERT MARSHALL Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operating" (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, dated March 9, 1944, page 147)

- P -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION</u>	<u>FILE NUMBER AND LOCATION</u>
T-1 <div data-bbox="525 694 750 893" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 100px;"></div>	Activities of subject (S) (U)	1/21/54	SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM	Instant file
T-2 CSNY 1	Documentation of associate			
T-3 MORTON SHAINESS, Boyd & Brice Co., Realestate agents, 501 5 Ave, NYC	Documentation of associate			
T-4 Mr. E. SCHRAMM, Mfgs Trust Co., 32 University Place, NYC	Documentation			
T-5 Selective Service Records furnished to SE AMBROSE CONROY	Documentation of associate			
T-6 JEROME MURRAY Dupont Circle Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Documentation of associate			

b7D

(U)

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NY 100-95034

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D

LEADS

BOSTON

C. by Boston letter dated

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will through cooperation of Mr. DEAN FOWLER, Credit Card Department, Sheraton Corporation of America, obtain all information available regarding Credit Card Number 14C533 issued in favor of HERMAN D. SOBEL..

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

restarted per 128

Will continue to check subject's current activities and associations through available sources.

REFERENCES: Bulet to NY, 1/20/54.
Report of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM, 12/21/53, NY.

per 118

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

VKD/DMD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 25 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/29, 2/5, 9-11, 16, 17/54	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Informant, of known reliability, advised that subject was in Toronto and Hamilton, Canada, during December, 1953, in company of one HERMAN D. SOBEL. According to informant, subject acting as financial advisor for SOBEL, who apparently is engaged in purchase of a brush company. Identity of HERMAN D. SOBEL set forth. (S) (U)

- P -

11-15-99
CLASSIFIED BY SPICK/900
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

DETAILS:

T-1, of known reliability, advised that on November 9, 1953, the subject was observed in Toronto, Canada, with one HERMAN D. SOBEL, of New York. SOBEL made reference to GLASSER as a "world economist" who at one time held a high position in the United States Government. (S) (U)

According to T-1, SOBEL, owner of the Liberty Brush Company in New York City, came to Canada on business and the subject appeared to be acting as his financial advisor. SOBEL had registered at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, on the morning of November 7, 1953. He gave his permanent residence as 35 Uhady Glen Street, New Rochelle, New York, and used credit card number 14C533 issued by the Shorator Hotel System as a reference. (S) (U)

T-1 advised that on December 14, 1953, SOBEL and GLASSER made an appointment with HARRY H. VILA of the National Trust Company, Hamilton, Canada, to discuss the (S) (U)

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		DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-25-84
6 - Bureau (100-3599) (RM) 2 - Boston (RM) 3 - New York (100-95034)		SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/2/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/10, 18, 23/54	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES A. MAY seb
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was 88429 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-10-82 BY SP4JEM/da			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Information in passport file of subject from 1948 to date set forth. Subject applied for passport on 3/25/53. On 7/2/53 State Department disapproved issuance of same by reason of fact there had been alleged subject now or had been member CP and had engaged in espionage activities. Subject was requested to furnish sworn statement as to whether or not ever been Communist. In reply dated 7/30/53 subject protested denial of passport and stated reason not pursuing matter further was fact employment for which passport required about to be terminated and did not choose to go to expense of litigation. <div style="text-align: center;">- P -</div> <div style="float: right;">AGENCY <u>Rel</u> REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. <u>3-12-54</u> HOW FORW. <u>R. S. 2-6</u> BY <u>H. H. 7/1/54</u></div> DETAILS: <u>AT WASHINGTON, D. C.</u> <p>This report is predicated upon a request that subject's passport file be reviewed for the purpose of reporting all information contained therein from the time subject left government employment (December 31, 1947) up to the present time. There follows in chronological order the information contained therein.</p> <p>It has been previously reported that subject was issued passport #173349 on March 22, 1948, in connection with</p>			
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WFO 101-496

his position as Director of the Institute of Overseas Studies, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City. On March 23, 1950, the above passport was renewed by the American Vice Consul at Tel Aviv, Israel, for a period of two years to be good until March 21, 1952. In his renewal application, subject indicated his legal residence to be 52 Colgate Road, Great Neck, New York, and his foreign address in care of Bristol Hotel, Tel Aviv.

In a letter dated February 24, 1953, on the letterhead of the American Jewish League Against Communism, Inc., 220 West 42nd Street, New York City, and signed by ROBBIE BENJAMIN SCHULTZ, Executive Director, it was stated that at a recent Board of Directors meeting of that organization it was voted to call the attention of the Passport Office to the case of the subject. It was stated that subject had been named in sworn testimony as a member of a "Russian spy ring" and that the position which he then held, Director of Overseas Studies, took him to various parts of the world. It was further stated that to their knowledge subject had never asked for an opportunity to refute the accusations under oath and that "your department would have the support of any drastic action taken. Such action is necessary".

In reply to the above under date of April 9, 1953, the Passport Office advised that the above letter had been made a matter of record and that subject was not at that time in possession of a valid passport.

In a letter dated March 12, 1953, on the letterhead of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., a request was made for a new passport for subject to replace #173349 which had expired. This letter again named subject as Director of the Institute of Overseas Studies of that agency and set forth that subject expected to visit Israel periodically stopping off for short visits to France, Switzerland and Italy, "as he has been doing for the past four years". It was set forth that the purpose of these trips would be for the subject to study the operations of the Jewish philanthropic agencies financed by American philanthropic funds. Under date of May 13, 1953, this organization again communicated with the Passport Office concerning the issuance of a passport to subject and set out that subject had not as yet received one. Under date of May 26, 1953, in reply to this letter, the Passport Office advised that subject's application was still under consideration.

WFO 101-496

On March 25, 1953, subject filed an application for passport at which time he gave his address as 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. He indicated his travel plans to be to leave the port of New York on April 20, 1953, via Air-Sabena to be gone for six weeks to visit Belgium, France and Israel for "economic and social study in Israel". He indicated the following as residences outside of the United States:

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Date Left</u>	<u>Date Returned</u>
		5/17/50
France, Switzerland, Israel, Holland	6/11/50	7/22/50
Belgium, Italy, Israel, Switzerland	2/11/51	3/27/51
France, Italy, Israel, England	9/13/51	9/30/51

Under date of July 2, 1953, the Passport Office advised subject that in connection with the above application for passport it was "obliged to disapprove, tentatively, your request for passport facilities on the ground that the granting of such facilities is precluded under the provisions of Section 51.135 of Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulations". This letter further pointed out as a reason his application was disapproved was as follows: "In your case it has been alleged that you are now or have been a member of the Communist Party and that you have engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union". The letter further set forth the procedure to be followed if subject desired to "present his case and all relevant information to the Passport Office". It was also stated that he would be "required to submit a sworn statement as to whether or not you are now or ever have been a Communist".

Concerning Section 51.135 of Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, set forth above, it is noted that this

WFO 101-496

section is entitled, "Limitations on Issuance of Passports to Persons Supporting Communist Movement". This section provides three instances in which, under the section, passport facilities may be denied, "except for immediate and direct return to the United States". These are as follows:

- (a) Persons who are members of the CP or who have recently terminated such membership under such circumstances as to warrant the conclusion -- not otherwise rebutted by the evidence -- that they continue to act in furtherance of the interests and under the discipline of the CP.
- (b) Persons, regardless of the formal state of their affiliations with the CP who engage in activities which support the Communist movement under such circumstances as to warrant the conclusion -- not otherwise rebutted by the evidence -- that they have engaged in such activities as a result of direction, domination, or control exercised over them by the Communist movement.
- (c) Persons, regardless of the formal state of their affiliations with the CP as to whom there is reason to believe, on the balance of all the evidence that they are going abroad to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement for the purpose, knowingly and willfully, of advancing that movement.

It is to be noted that a copy of the above regulations was furnished to subject in the Passport Office 's letter to him of July 2, 1953.

Under date of July 30, 1953, the subject directed the following letter to the Passport Office:

"I am writing in reply to your letter dated July 2, 1953. I consider your denial of my passport application to be utterly unwarranted and a violation of my legal and constitutional rights.

"The employment for which my application for passport was required is about to terminate and there is

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 101-496

no necessity for having the passport. Under the circumstances I choose not to go to the expense of engaging counsel for this purpose and participating in litigation to establish my right to a passport at this time. I shall, at a later date, press my application for a passport to which I am lawfully entitled".

ENCLOSURES:

TO NEW YORK:

One negative and four photographs of subject taken March, 1953.

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- 5 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Kisseloff-79102

WFO 101-496

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Will check passport records on HERMAN D. SOBEL
and obtain background information and photograph.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated February 8, 1954. *see 127*
New York letter to Washington Field dated
February 19, 1954.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/2/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/10, 18, 23/54	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES A. MAY
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information in passport file of subject from 1948 to date set forth. Subject applied for passport on 3/25/53. On 7/2/53 State Department disapproved issuance of same by reason of fact there had been alleged subject now or had been member CP and had engaged in espionage activities. Subject was requested to furnish sworn statement as to whether or not ever been Communist. In reply dated 7/30/53 subject protested denial of passport and stated reason not pursuing matter further was fact employment for which passport required about to be terminated and did not choose to go to expense of litigation.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-10-82 BY SP4 JAM/LL

88429

This report is predicated upon a request that subject's passport file be reviewed for the purpose of reporting all information contained therein from the time subject left government employment (December 31, 1947) up to the present time. There follows in chronological order the information contained therein.

It has been previously reported that subject was issued passport #173349 on March 22, 1948, in connection with

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Office Memorandum

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UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO :

Director, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 3/26/54

FROM :

SAC, New York (100-95034)

SUBJECT:

HAROLD GLASSER, was
ESP - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE BY Enclosed herewith are six copies of the report of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM, 3/26/54, NY in instant case. *SP4JRM/ll*Rebulet 3/10/54 in instant case. *88429*

A review of the file captioned "PEOPLES SONGS, INC; IS-C" fails to reflect any identifying information regarding the HERMAN SOBEL who served on the Board of Sponsors of that organization. It was noted that HARVEY MATUSOW, former CP member was formerly very active in this organization. It appears that MATUSOW would be in a position to identify the HERMAN SOBEL connected with "Peoples Songs".

It is pointed out that the Bureau recently has granted the NYO authority to interview MATUSOW regarding knowledge of CP activities in the NPPR. It is expected that this interview will take place at the NYO in the immediate future and at this time he will also be questioned regarding HERMAN SOBEL.

Efforts to determine if the HERMAN D. SOBEL who is the associate of the subject is identical with the HERMAN D. SOBEL who contributed \$100. to the NY Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare were negative. The original information regarding this matter appeared in the form of a receipt issued to contributors to this organization and merely reflects the name of the individual and the amount of the contribution, but no identifying data.

A review of the file of this organization reflects no further information regarding this matter nor does it reveal any informants or possible sources who might be able to identify the HERMAN D. SOBEL in question.

Reference is made to the report of the WFO dated 3/2/54 in captioned cases in which a lead to check the passport records and obtain a photograph of HERMAN D. SOBEL is set forth. Efforts at the NYO to obtain a photograph of this individual will be withheld until the results of this lead are furnished by the WFO.

Investigation will continue at the NYO to develop further background information regarding HERMAN D. SOBEL and his family and will be immediately made available to the Bureau.

Encs. (6)

RM

WAW:AMF

RECORDED - 9
INDEXED - 9101-3599-128
9 MAR 29 1954

APR 5 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Kisseloff-79105

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

AMF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/26/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/16-18, 21, 24/54	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Further information concerning HERMAN D. SOBEL , associate of subject, set forth.			ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
DETAILS: [T-1,] of known reliability, provided the information that in November and December, 1953, the subject was observed in Toronto and Hamilton, Canada in company with HERMAN D. SOBEL , apparently in connection with the purchase of the Meakins and Sons Brush Company, Hamilton, Ontario. (S) (U)			AGENCY RAB REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. 4-5-54 HOW FORW. R. S. O-6 BY W. A. W. / G. R.
[T-2,] of known reliability, advised SE THOMAS J. MC GUIRE on March 16, 1954 that the telephone number New Rochelle 2-5228 has been listed to HERMAN D. SOBEL , 35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle, since December 20, 1949. In December, 1949 his occupation was given as that of President of the United Brush Manufacturers Company.			
The records of the Board of Elections, City of New York, reflect that in the years 1950 and 1951, HERMAN D. SOBEL indicated a preference for one of the two major political parties. He registered in these years from his address at One Fifth Avenue, New York City. These records further reflected that in the year 1950 SOBEL'S wife, FANNIE indicated a preference for the American Labor Party. In 1951 her preference was indicated for one of the two major political parties.			CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 J. P. M. / C. REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-26-84
COPIES DESTROYED 456 MAR 15 1961	APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE 3/18/82	APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. J. [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6-Bureau (101-3539) FILE 3-New York (100-95034)		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 101-3599-1 MAR 29 1954 RECORDED - 9 INDEXED - 9 Kisseloff-79106	

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NY 100-95034

Concerning the American Labor Party, the following appears in a booklet entitled Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, dated May 14, 1951 prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, US House of Representatives.

"American Labor Party

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 78)

"2. Among 'organizations that are victims of Communist domination.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 40 and 41.)

It was further indicated that both HERMAN and FANNIE SOBEL had previously registered in 1949 from 40 Melrose Drive, New Rochelle.

A review of the records of the Board of Elections at White Plains, New York made by SA WILLIAM A. FLYNN, reflects that from the years 1947 to 1949, HERMAN D. SOBEL and his wife, FANNIE, of 40 Melrose Road, New Rochelle, New York, indicated a preference for one of the two major political parties. He did not register in 1946 but his wife, FANNIE, registered as previously indicated.

It was further noted that one ZELDA SOBEL and MORTON SOBEL also registered from this address in the year 1946. ZELDA SOBEL registered in favor of one of the two major political parties and MORTON SOBEL registered for the American Labor Party.

[T-3]* of unknown reliability, but who had knowledge of the Young (u) Communist League at Brooklyn College of New York, advised that one ZELDA SOBEL, a Psychology student, was a member of the Young Communist League sometime in the years between 1940 and 1942. The informant described her as a student who was drifting away from the Communist influence while still at Brooklyn College.

The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The following is a description of HERMAN D. SOBEL obtained from ANTHONY CHIODO, Superintendent of SOBEL's residence and also from the records of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-95034

~~137/32~~
HERMAN X SOBEL

Name	HERMAN D. SOBEL
Sex	Male
Race	White
Birth	December 5 or 6, 1895
Residence	35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle NY
Height	5' 4-1/2"
Weight	160-165 lbs.
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown fringe - balding
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Peculiarities	Wears spectacles; conservative dresser
Occupation	President, Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York
Marital Status	Married - wife, FANNIE SOBEL
Children	One married daughter, name unknown

T-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, all of known reliability and familiar with the activities of the Communist Party, were unable to provide any information regarding HERMAN D. SOBEL or his wife, FANNIE. ~~(u)~~

Examination of the birth records of the City of New York failed to reflect any information regarding the birth of HERMAN D. SOBEL in New York City on December 5 or 6, 1895.

- P -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-1 [redacted]	(S) Activities of Subject	1/21/53	SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM	Instant file
T-2 CSNY-2	Documentation of Associate			
T-3 SARAH SPINDEL, wife of WILLIAM SPINDEL, Professor at NY State College for Teachers, Albany, NY	Information re ZELDA SOBEL	2/14/52	Albany let to Bureau; 2/28/52, re YCL; IS-C	NY 100-8522
T-4 [redacted]	Negative	3/19/54	SA RICHARD H. BLASSER	Instant report
T-5 [redacted]	"	"	"	"
T-6 [redacted]	"	3/19/54	SA JOHN W. DOOLEY	"
T-7 [redacted]	"	"	"	"
T-8 NY 694-S	"	3/23/54	SA ALEXANDER C. BURLINSON	"
T-9 [redacted]	"	"	"	"

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79109

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONTD.)

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York: *See 136*

Will continue to develop background information regarding HERMAN D. SOBEL and his family.

Will ascertain subject's current activities through available sources.

Will determine the identity of ZELDA SOBEL and MORTON SOBEL.

REFERENCE:

Report of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM. 2/25/54, NY *See 126*
Bureau letter to New York, 3/10/54

~~SECRET~~

Copy: Sdc
SAC, New York (100-95034)

February 3, 1954

Director, FBI (101-3599) ✓

HAROLD GLASSER, was
ESPIONAGE - R

The subject testified on April 14, 1953, and June 2, 1953, before Public Sessions of the Jenner Committee. His testimony is contained in Public Report, Part 2, Jenner Committee, dated April 14, 1953, and June 2, 1953, a copy of which is attached for your information. Public Session testimony is not confidential and may be disseminated.

Glasser refused to testify concerning Communist Party or espionage activities.

Attachment

BAW:saw

34
APR 16 1954

FEB 11 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/99 BY SP1018/gas

Kisseloff-79111

Mr. A. H. Belmont

February 2,
1954

Mr. W. P. Tracy

HAROLD GLASSER
PUBLIC REPORT, PART 2, J. EDWARD
COMMITTEE, DATED APRIL 14, AND
JUNE 2, 1953.
INTELLECTUAL SUBVERSION IN
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/99 BY SPK/K/gao

Bureau furnished Public Report, Part 2, dated April 14,
and June 2, 1953, containing Glasser's testimony before Public
Sessions of the Jenner Committee on April 14, and June 2, 1953.

Glasser, 9 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York, was
accompanied by his attorney, Milton H. Friedman, New York City.
Glasser gave a summary of his past education and employment.
He refused to answer any questions concerning Communism or
espionage.

Exhibits contained in this Public Report include
affidavits reports on Glasser signed by Harry Dexter White and
V. Frank Lee, letters of recommendation for Glasser, dated
December 23, 1947 and December 26, 1947, to the Council of
Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, New York City, signed by
Joan Cohen and John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury,
respectively, and an oath of office executed by Glasser.

The testimony and exhibits contained no new pertinent
information requiring further investigation by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. File the original of this memorandum in Jenner
Control File 62-68217.

2. File copy of this memorandum and a copy of Public
Report, Part 2, in subject's main file, 101-2550.

3. That attached letter to New York be approved.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

46 FEB 5 1954

Kisseloff-79112

~~100-3590~~

100-3590-129
RECORDED-46

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

EX - 122 Date:

April 21, 1954

To:

[Redacted]

From:

Director, FBI

Subject:

HAROLD GLASSER, with aliases
ESPIONAGE - R

Reference our memorandum dated April 8, last,
in the above-entitled matter. Enclosed you will find a
memorandum concerning Herman D. Sobel and a picture for
distribution by you [Redacted] information. (S) (U)
As further information is received concerning Herman D.
Sobel, the same will be transmitted to you for dissemination
[Redacted] (S) (U)

Attachment

cc: Foreign Service Desk

HHW:sjr

NOTE:

[Redacted] furnished information in January, 1954,
relative to Harold Glasser's visit to Canada in company of
Herman D. Sobel in December, 1953. [Redacted] requested back-
ground information as to both Glasser and Sobel. Information
concerning Glasser contained in Bufiles was forwarded immediately
and investigation has subsequently been conducted concerning
Herman D. Sobel and the results thereof furnished to them as
obtained. (S) (U)

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
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Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

U MAY 4 1954

MAILED 16
APR 21 1954
COMM - FBI

Kisseloff-79113

HERMAN D. SOBEL

By letter dated January 6, 1954, on the letterhead of the Liberty Brush Company, Incorporated, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx 55, New York, M. Gartner requested the Passport Office of the Department of State to facilitate the issuance of a passport "to our president, Mr. Herman D. Sobel," who was leaving New York for Europe on a business trip. M. Gartner, who signed this letter designated his official status as vice-president of the Liberty Brush Company, Incorporated.

In a passport application dated January 6, 1954, H. David Sobel stated that he was born on December 6, 1895, in New York City and resided at 35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle, New York. His father, Max Sobel, and his mother, Sarah Blatt Sobel, who were both born in Austria, were stated to be deceased. Sobel advised in this application that his father had been naturalized in New York City, but the date was not shown. He further stated that he had married Fannie Soled, who was born on November 26, 1897, in New York City. This marriage took place on February 22, 1917. Sobel, at that time, listed his travel plans as departing from Idlewild Airport about January 7, 1954, to visit England for one week on business. The description of Sobel, as it appeared in his passport issued January 7, 1954, was as follows:

Height	5'4"
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Occupation	Executive

A picture of Sobel was taken at the time he applied for the afore-mentioned passport, and a copy of that picture is being enclosed herewith.

HHW:sjr

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/99 BY SPICER/K

ENCLOSURE

101-3599-129

Kisseloff-79114

~~CLASSIFIED~~ MATERIAL ATTACHED

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DATE 11/15/99 BY SP1C/K/gao
on this
env.



DOC LAB NOTE

ENVELOPE

EMPTY

~~SECRET~~

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~11-15-99~~
CLASSIFIED BY ~~SP/CLK/900~~
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X ~~6~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU:
(101-3599)

2 photos of HERMAN D.
SOBEL taken in 1/54

HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R
ISA - 1950

~~SECRET~~

WFO 101-496

129

4/1/54

Kisseloff-79117

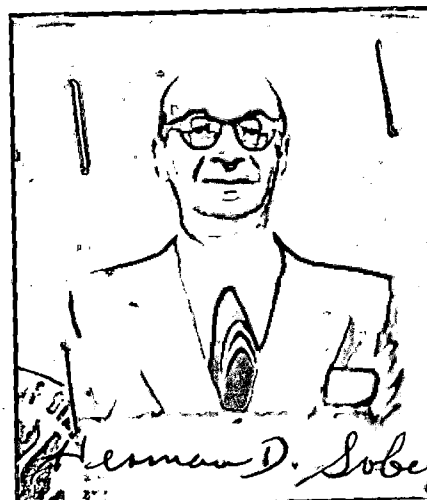
b7D

~~SECRET~~

101-3599-1294

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Kisseloff-79118



SOBEL, HERMAN DAVID
JAN. 1954

2-
ED

101-3599-1292

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/5/99 BY SP/CK/900

Kisseloff-79120

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/29/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/24;3/4,8, 23/54	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES A. MAY seb
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was <i>11-15-99</i> CLASSIFIED BY <i>SPICER/gao</i> DECLASSIFY ON: 25X <i>6</i>			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - 'R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: HERMAN D. SOBEL issued NY series passport #16193 on 1/7/54 for travel to England. Background information and description set out. Photograph obtained.			
- RUC -			
DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.			
<p>This investigation is predicated upon information received from Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, who advised that subject, during December, 1953, was observed in Toronto and Hamilton, Canada, where he was allegedly acting as financial advisor to one HERMAN D. SOBEL, a dealer in brushes, who was apparently negotiating the purchase of a brush company in Hamilton. (S)(U)</p> <p>The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reflect a letter dated January 6, 1954, on the letterhead of the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., 730 East 147th Street, Bronx 55, New York, and signed by M. GARTNER, Vice-President. In this letter GARTNER requested the Passport Office to facilitate the issuance of a passport "to our President, Mr. HERMAN D. SOBEL" who was leaving New York for Europe on a business trip.</p>			
COPIES DESTROYED 456 MAR 15 1961			
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY <i>SP4JRM/tu</i> REASON FOR EXTENSION <i>1, 3</i> FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION <i>3-29-84</i> <i>88429</i>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau (101-3599) (Encs. 2) 3 - New York (100-95034) (Encs. 5) (RM) 2 - Washington Field (101-496)		RECORDED-19 INDEXED-19 EX-123 Kisseloff-79121	

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 101-496

English
Herman In a passport application dated January 6, 1954, H. DAVID SOBEL stated that he was born on December 6, 1895, in New York City and resided at 35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle, New York. His father, MAX SOBEL, and his mother, SARAH BLATT SOBEL, who were both born in Austria, were indicated to be deceased. SOBEL indicated that his father had been naturalized in New York City, but the date is not shown. He indicated that he had married FANNIE SOLED, who was born on November 26, 1897, in New York City, on February 22, 1917. A birth affidavit contained in SOBEL's file was signed by BENJAMIN SOBEL, brother, address not shown. The witness to the application was given as WALTER LAWTON, 35 Overlook (?) Street, Mount Vernon, New York, who stated that he had known SOBEL ten years as a friend.

SOBEL listed his travel plans as departing from Idlewild Airport about January 7, 1954, to visit England for one week on business. On January 7, 1954, New York series passport #16193 was issued to SOBEL. The following description of SOBEL appears in his passport file:

Height: 5' 4"
Hair: brown
Eyes: brown
Occupation: executive

A photograph of SOBEL was obtained and copies are being furnished to the Bureau and the New York Office as enclosures to this report.

ENCLOSURES

TO THE BUREAU:

Two photographs of HERMAN D. SOBEL taken in January, 1954.

TO NEW YORK:

Four photographs of HERMAN D. SOBEL and one negative taken in January, 1954.

- RUC -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO 101-496

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

T-1:

INFORMANT



~~(S)~~ (U)

REFERENCE: New York letter to Washington Field dated
February 19, 1954.
Report of SA CHARLES A. MAY dated March 2,
1954, at Washington, D. C. 127

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/29/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/24; 3/4, 6, 23/54	REPORT MADE BY CHARLES A. MAY	ssb
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HERMAN D. SOBEL issued NY series passport #16193 on 1/7/54 for travel to England. Background information and description set out. Photograph obtained.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This investigation is predicated upon information received from Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, who advised that subject, during December, 1953, was observed in Toronto and Hamilton, Canada, where he was allegedly acting as financial advisor to one HERMAN D. SOBEL, a dealer in brushes, who was apparently negotiating the purchase of a brush company in Hamilton. (S) (U)

The files of the Passport Office, Department of State, reflect a letter dated January 6, 1954, on the letterhead of the Liberty Brush Company, Inc., 730 West 147th Street, Bronx 55, New York, and signed by M. GANTNER, Vice-President. In this letter GANTNER requested the Passport Office to facilitate the issuance of a passport "to our President, Mr. HERMAN D. SOBEL" who was leaving New York for Europe on a business trip.

11-15-99
CLASSIFIED BY SPICIK/gm
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/IL
REASON FOR EXTENSION 7, 3
FCIM, II, 24.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-29-84

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
		88429
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

AMF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 3/26/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/16-18, 21, 24/54	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Further information concerning HERMAN D. SOBEL, associate of subject, set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

T-1, of known reliability, provided the information that in November and December, 1953, the subject was observed in Toronto and Hamilton, Canada in company with HERMAN D. SOBEL, apparently in connection with the purchase of the Meakins and Sons Brush Company, Hamilton, Ontario. (S) (U)

[T-2] of known reliability, advised SE THOMAS J. MC GUIRE on March 16, 1954 that the telephone number New Rochelle 2-5228 has been listed to HERMAN D. SOBEL, 35 Shady Glen Court, New Rochelle, since December 20, 1949. In December, 1949 his occupation was given as that of President of the United Brush Manufacturers Company. (U)

The records of the Board of Elections, City of New York, reflect that in the years 1950 and 1951, HERMAN D. SOBEL indicated a preference for one of the two major political parties. He registered in these years from his address at One Fifth Avenue, New York City. These records further reflected that in the year 1950 SOBEL'S wife, FANNIE indicated a preference for the American Labor Party. In 1951 her preference was indicated for one of the two major political parties.

11-15-99
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DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		<p>CLASS. & EXT. BY Sp. 4 Jmfeb</p> <p>REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2</p> <p>DATE OF REVIEW 88 429</p>
<p>6-Bureau (101-3599) (RM)</p> <p>3-New York (100-95034)</p>		

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 3/22/54

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (65-3665)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER
 HERMAN D. SOBEL
 ESPIONAGE - R
 POLICE COOPERATION - FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS

ReBulet to Boston dated February 26, 1954, enclosing a copy of
 a letter from the liaison representative at [redacted] con-
 cerning the above subjects.

Enclosed herewith are copies of a blind memo furnishing the
 requested information concerning the identity of the holder of
 Sheraton Hotel credit card 140533.

JFN:pjn

cc: New York (enc.) (100-95034)

5 ENCL: 37

8-26-54 H. H. W. m. pl.

INDEXED-37

RECORDED-37 101-3599-130

MAR 22 1954

4-2

EX-112

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/15/89 BY SP1C1K/gac

60 APR 7 1954

Kisseloff-79126

b7D

Miss SHIRLEY MOORE, in charge of maintenance of Credit Cards for the Sheraton Corporation of America, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, advised that Sheraton Hotel Credit Card 14C533 was issued on May 9, 1950, to HERMAN D. SOBEL, United Brush Manufacturers, 116 Wooster Street, New York 12, New York. This credit card was issued to SOBEL at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts.

Miss MOORE checked with the Sheraton Plaza and determined that the required reference letters and bank references which must be filed with an application for a credit card had been destroyed since the credit card is over three years old.

The Sheraton Plaza files contain no information concerning SOBEL, and Miss MOORE could furnish no other information beyond that set out above.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/99 BY SP1K15/Kan

COPIES DESTROYED
460 1961

101-3577-130

Kisseloff-79127

~~SECRET~~

101-3599

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

Date: April 8, 1954
To: [REDACTED]
From: Director, FBI
Subject: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

11-16-99
CLASSIFIED BY SP4C/K/gaa
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

Reference your memoranda dated December 29, 1953,
and January 7, 1954, entitled "Harold Glasser; Herman D.
Sobel, Espionage - R, Police Cooperation, Foreign Miscellaneous,"
which memoranda enclosed [REDACTED] concerning
Harold Glasser. (S) (U)

The New York office is continuing investigation
in an effort to develop further background concerning Herman D.
Sobel, [REDACTED] Enclosed you will find a (S) (U)
memorandum to be distributed by you [REDACTED] for their
information. If further information is received concerning (S) (U)
Herman D. Sobel from the New York office the same will be
transmitted to you for dissemination [REDACTED] (S) (U)

MAILED 2
APR 8 1954
COMM-FBI

Attachment RECORDED - 5
INDEXED - 5 APR 9 1954
EX - 107 132

cc - 1 - Foreign Service Desk [REDACTED]

NOTE:

[REDACTED] Ottawa, Canada,
furnished information in January, 1954, relative to Harold
Glasser's visit to Canada in company of Herman D. Sobel, in
December, 1953. [REDACTED] requested background info as to both
Glasser and Sobel. They were advised immediately on January 21,
1954, as to information in Bufiles concerning Glasser and they
were advised that the files contain no information identifiable
with Sobel. Investigation is being conducted by our New York
office and as the results of same are obtained they will be
disseminated [REDACTED] (S) (U)

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
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Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

APR 11 1954
HHW: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79128

April 8, 1954

RE: HERMAN D. SOBEL

Herman D. Sobel, who was observed in Toronto, and Hamilton, Canada, in November, and December, 1953, in the company of Harold Glasser, is the president of the Liberty Brush Company, New York City. Sobel resides at 35 Shady Glenn Court, New Rochelle, New York, telephone number New Rochelle 2-5228. Investigation reflects he lived at 1 5th Avenue, New York City, during 1950 and 1951, and prior to that, during the years 1945-50, he resided at 40 Melrose Road, New Rochelle, New York. For the 5 years prior to 1945, he resided at 985 East 16th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Sobel is married and his wife's first name is Fannie. 6 confidential informants of known reliability, who are familiar with the activities of the Communist Party in the New York area, were unable to provide any information regarding the Communist activities by either Herman D. Sobel or his wife, Fannie.

The following description of Herman D. Sobel has been obtained:

Name:	Herman D. Sobel
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Birth:	December 5 or 6, 1895
Residence:	36 Shady Glenn Court, New Rochelle, New York
Height:	5'4 1/2"
Weight:	160 to 165 lbs.
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Brown, fringe-balding
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Rudy
Peculiarities:	Wears spectacles, Conservative dresser
Occupation:	President, Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York
Marital Status:	Married, wife Fannie Sobel
Children:	One married daughter, name unknown.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/15/99 BY SP161K/900

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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

HHW:mpp

ENCLOSURE

NK

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York (100-95034)

May 18, 1954

Director, FBI (101-3599)

⁰
HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed you will find a copy of a memorandum
dated April 27, 1954, from our [redacted]

[redacted] This memorandum encloses [redacted]
[redacted] in the above-entitled (S) (U)
matter. These copies are being furnished to you for your
information and assistance in conducting investigation in
the above-entitled matter.

Enclosure
AB

HHW:gks
gks

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~11-17-99
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Rosen _____
Tracy _____
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Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

20 MAY 24 1954

MAILED 4
MAY 18 1954
COMM - FBI

RECORDED-17

MAY 19 1954
132

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79130

b7D

~~SECRET~~

Date: May 18, 1954

To: [REDACTED]

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

From: Director, FBI (101-3599)

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Reference is made to your memorandum dated
April 27, 1954, with enclosure.

Bureau files fail to reflect any information
concerning the interests which are now purchasing the
Meakins Brush Company at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. It
is possible, when [REDACTED] develops the identities of
these interests, our files may contain information, if
[REDACTED] still desires same. The only information
available as to the Meakins Brush Company is that
furnished by [REDACTED] in instant case. (S) (U)

cc - Foreign Service Desk

11-17-99
CLASSIFIED BY SPICHLER/gas
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

HHW:gks

RECORDED - 79

MAY 19 1954

MAY 132 8 34 AM '54

COMM - FBI

MAY 18 1954

MAILED 28

Tolson _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAY 27 1954

~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79131



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ AIR COURIER

Date: April 27, 1954
To: Director, FBI (101-3599)

From: [Redacted]

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY ~~SP/CLK/gaa~~
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X ~~6~~

ReBullets April 8, 21, 1954, and prior correspondence
pertaining to Harold Glasser and Herman D. Sobel, who had been
negotiating to purchase the Meakins Brush Company, Hamilton,
Ontario, Canada.

Forwarded herewith are the original and one copy of
[Redacted] from

which it will be noted that whereas Herman Sobel and Harold
Glasser were not successful in obtaining the Meakins Brush Company
at Hamilton, Ontario, these individuals have started business
under the name of Hollins Brush Company (Canada) Limited, with
offices at 260 Willard Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Sobel was in
England on several occasions in connection with the starting of
this company which has its parent office in England. (S) (U)

No investigation is necessary by the Bureau at this
time to determine the U. S. interests which have obtained an
option on the Meakins Brush Company at Hamilton. [Redacted]
however, continuing their inquiries to determine the identity
of the individuals who will purchase this company and at the same
time [Redacted] have asked that should the Bureau possess any
information concerning the Meakins Brush Company or the interests
which are now purchasing it, this be forwarded to them. It is
realized that no information is likely to be available in this
regard until further particulars are received from [Redacted] (S) (U)

Enclosure
GHB:lae

INDEXED - 98

RECORDED - 98

~~SECRET~~

101-3599-134

MAY 5 1954

Kisseloff-79133

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

AIRMAIL REGISTERED

Date: June 11, 1954
To: Director, FBI (101-3599)
From:

Subject: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet May 18, 1954 and prior correspondence dealing with recent activities of Harold GLASSER and one Herman D. SOBEL in Canada in connection with negotiations to buy a brush company.

Forwarded herewith are the original and one copy of setting forth information relative to Herman D. SOBEL who was in Toronto from May 5 through 10, 1954 for the apparent purpose of organizing the Hollins Brush Company in Toronto. (S) (U)

Any further information [received from] (S) (U) will be forwarded for information and record purposes.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Attachment

GHB/EMC

11-19-99
CLASSIFIED BY SP1CK/gan
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

RECORDED-41

INDEXED-41

EX-128

~~SECRET~~

JUN 15 1954

52 JUN 28 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 16 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/19, 20; 6/10, 11, 15/54	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM amf
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1, of known reliability, advised that subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY and apparently is employed somewhere in Bronx, NY. Another informant advised subject was made a director of the Hollins Brush Company, Toronto, Canada. Identity of various contacts of subject set forth. Additional information from the records of the Board of Elections regarding HERMAN D. SOBEL also set forth.

DETAILS:

11-19-99
CLASSIFIED BY SP1CH/K900
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

- P -

AGENCY RAB
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 6-24-54
HOW FORW. 8-6
BY 14. H. 20/1954

ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT

T-1, of known reliability, advised SA FRANK R. LONGO on June 11, 1954 that the subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. The informant stated that subject has indicated that he is presently employed with a company located in the Bronx. The informant was unable to ascertain the name of this company. The informant added that the subject appears to have regular hours of employment.

It is to be noted that HAROLD GLASSER has been associating with HERMAN D. SOBEL and T-2, of known reliability, provided the information in January, 1954 that the subject was acting as an advisor to SOBEL. In regard to the subject's employment in the Bronx, it was previously set forth that SOBEL was the President of the Liberty Brush Company which is located at 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York.

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456 MAR 15 1961

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JAM/uh
REASON FOR EXTENSION 1.12
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-16-84
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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3-New York (250-934)

COPY IN FILE

101-3599-1316
JUN 18 1954
RECEIVED

RECORDED - 86
INDEXED - 86

EX-125

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~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79137

NY 100-95034

T-2 advised on April 27, 1954 that HERMAN SOBEL and the subject did not complete the purchase of the Meakins Brush Company in Hamilton, Canada but as an alternative SOBEL started a brush company called the Hollins Brush Company located at 260 Willard Avenue, Toronto, Canada. According to T-2, this business was formed shortly after SOBEL had been in England consulting with the Director of the Hollins Brush Company in Darwen, England. The Directors of this new Canadian company are as follows: (S) (U)

HERMAN D. SOBEL, Director and President
HAROLD GLASSER, Director
JOHN WATSON, Director
PERCY S. HUNT, Director

T-2 added that WATSON and HUNT are also Directors of the parent company in England. (S) (U)

According to T-2, SOBEL was in England during January and March of 1954 and apparently returned from England on April 15, 1954. It was the informant's impression that the subject accompanied SOBEL on at least one of these trips. (S) (U)

The purpose of the Hollins Brush Company was to distribute in Canada brushes made from Chinese and Korean bristles. It was SOBEL'S desire to distribute these brushes in the United States but apparently some recent regulations made this impossible. The informant also learned that SOBEL has had some financial trouble in New York City which resulted in the United States Government taking out a tax lien against this company. (S) (U)

ASSOCIATES OF THE SUBJECT

T-3, of known reliability, advised that the following individuals or organizations were in contact with the subject: (S) (U)

MICHAEL POLLON, 260 Riverside Drive,
New York City - March 2, 1954 (S) (U)

The records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York reflected that MICHAEL POLLON as of June 6, 1951 was reported to be a musician by profession and approximately forty to forty-five years of age.

The records of the Board of Elections, City of New York, indicated that POLLON was born in Austria and naturalized in the Southern District of New

NY 100-95034

York in April, 1944. In 1951 his age was given as 38 and in that year POLLON indicated a preference for one of the two major political parties.

The indices of the New York Office failed to reflect any pertinent information regarding MICHAEL POLLON.

M. COHEN, 1660 SW 19th Street, Miami,
Florida - March 2, 1954

T-3 advised that this individual has often contacted the subject in the past. MORRIS COHEN is the father-in-law of subject and the subject once was employed by him at the Sibly Lumber and Supply Company in Harvey, Illinois. (u)

Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc.,
165 West 46th Street, New York City - March 3, 4, 12, 1954

It is to be noted that the subject was formerly Director of the of the Institute of Overseas Studies of the captioned organization.

A. GURIN, 165 West 46th Street, New York City
March 3, 1954

[T-4] of known reliability, in September, 1952 reported the following (u)
information regarding ARNOLD GURIN.

This individual began working for the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc. on November 5, 1943 and as of September, 1952 was classified as the Director of Budget Research. His address at that time was 33 Crestwood Lane, Valley Stream, New York. He was married and had two adopted children. GURIN was considered an outstanding employee.

[T-4] obtained information which reflected that one ARNOLD GURIN was one of the members at large of the executive board of the Social Service Employees' Union, Number 19 of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, 39 East 30th Street, New York City. (u)

Concerning this union the "CIO News" of February 20, 1950, page 6, column 1, reported that the CIO Executive Board had voted to expel the United Office and Professional Workers of America from the CIO effective March 1, 1950 for "consistent unwavering support of the policies of the Communist Party".

In connection with another matter, ARNOLD GURIN furnished the information that he was born on December 5, 1917 in New York City. He attended the

NY 100-95034

City College of New York from 1933 to 1937, the University of Chicago in 1938, and Columbia University from 1942 to 1943.

[T-5,] another government agency which conducts security investigations, (u) provided the information that one ARNOLD GURIN signed a petition for approval of the American Student Union chartered at the City College of New York in the spring of 1936.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front which was "the result of a united front gathering of young Socialists and Communists in 1937". The Young Communist League took credit for the creation of the American Student Union and the union offered free trips to Russia. The American Student Union claims to have led as many as 500,000 students out in annual April 22nd strikes in the United States. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report dated January 3, 1939, page 80)

PHILIP BERNSTEIN, 165 West 46th Street, New York City - March 12, 1954

[T-6,] of known reliability, on December 22, 1952 advised that the subject had directed a communications to the informant's organization which bore the letterhead of the Institute on Overseas Studies of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 212 West 50th Street, New York City. Among the officers of this organization listed was that of PHILIP BERNSTEIN as Assistant Director. It is to be noted the current address of this organization is 165 West 46th Street, New York City. (u)

HERMAN D. SOBEL

It was reported by [T-7,] of known reliability, that as of April, 1942 (u) HERMAN SOBEL resided at 585 East 16th Street, Brooklyn, New York and was employed at that time by the Star Brush Company of Boston, Massachusetts.

The records of the Board of Elections, Brooklyn, New York reflect that HERMAN SOBEL and FANNIE SOBEL registered from 585 East 16th Street, Brooklyn in the years 1942 to 1944. HERMAN SOBEL indicated preference for one of the two major political parties in these years and FANNIE SOBEL registered in favor of the American Labor Party in 1942 and 1943. It was also noted that ZELDA SOBEL also registered in favor of the American Labor Party from this same address. The 1943 registration reflected that HERMAN SOBEL was employed with the Star Brush Manufacturing Company, Boston, Massachusetts. These records

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NY 100-95034

also reflected that HERMAN and FANNIE SOBEL previously registered in 1941 from 2215 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. They had first registered from this address in 1936. Prior to 1936 their residence was listed at 560 West 165th Street, New York City.

The records of the Board of Elections, New York City indicated that HERMAN SOBEL and FANNIE SOBEL first registered in New York City in 1934 from 560 West 165th Street. HERMAN SOBEL'S employment at that time was given as the Rich Art Color Company of 31 West 21st Street, New York City.

Concerning the American Labor Party, the following appears in a booklet entitled "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, dated May 14, 1951 prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, US House of Representatives, 82nd Congress.

"American Labor Party

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, p. 78.

"2. Among 'organizations that are victims of Communist domination.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 40 and 41.)

- P -

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Kisseloff-79141

NY 100-95034

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	DATE RECEIVED	AGENT WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION	FILE NO. WHERE LOCATED
T-1 Mrs. SAMUEL SCHUCK, 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY	Activities of subject	6/11/54	FRANK R. LONGO	100-95034-
T-2 [REDACTED]	Activities of subject	5/18/54	WALTER A. WANGENHEIM	100-95034- 188
T-3 Mail cover on subject's residence	Correspondence of subject	Various	WALTER A. WANGENHEIM	Instant report
T-4 US Civil Service Commission, 2nd Region, Investigations Division	Documentation of associate			
T-5 G-2, 1st. Army	Documentation of associate			
T-6 JAMES K. RYAN, Pres. Great Neck Trust Co., Great Neck, NY	Documentation of associate			
T-7 Selective Service Records, LB 226, Bklyn, NY	Documentation of associate			

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York:

Revised Serial 137

Will attempt to ascertain if subject is employed with the Liberty
Brush Company, Bronx, New York.

REFERENCE

Report of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM, 3/26/54, NY

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~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE JUN 16 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/19, 20, 6/10, 11, 15/54	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WARRINGTON
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[T-1] of known reliability, advised that subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY and apparently is employed somewhere in Bronx, NY. Another informant advised subject was made a director of the Hollins Brush Company, Toronto, Canada. Identity of various contacts of subject set forth. Additional information from the records of the Board of Elections regarding HERMAN D. SOBEL also set forth. (u)

- P -

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

DETAILS:

ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT

[T-1] of known reliability, advised SA FRANK R. LONGO on June 11, 1954 that the subject continues to reside at 8 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, New York. The informant stated that subject has indicated that he is presently employed with a company located in the Bronx. The informant was unable to ascertain the name of this company. The informant added that the subject appears to have regular hours of employment. (u)

It is to be noted that HAROLD GLASSER has been associating with HERMAN D. SOBEL and T-2, of known reliability, provided the information in January, 1954 that the subject was acting as an adviser to SOBEL. In regard to the subject's employment in the Bronx, it was previously set forth that SOBEL was the President of the Liberty Brush Company which is located at 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York. (S) (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/IL
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

11-19-99
CLASSIFIED BY SPICK/gao
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

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1-WSA, EDNY			
3-New York (100-95014)			
			SECRET Kisseloff-79143

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 6/23/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was
SM-C

Card U.T.D.

6-29-54 etc

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

X The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE _____ SEX _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) _____

✓ Affiliated with Hollins Brush Company, Toronto, Canada

KEY FACILITY DATE: _____
GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE NUMBER _____ RESPONSIBILITY _____

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____ 101-3599-

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

RM
WAW:MXW

A.E. Isidore

NOT RECORDED
JUN 24 1954

Kisseloff-79144

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/17/99 BY SP1/SP1/SP1

SAC, New York

June 4, 1954

Director, FBI (66-2725)

IDENTITIES OF PERSONS REFUSING
TO TESTIFY AND PROVIDING EVIDENCE
CONCERNING BEFORE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

The Bureau is in receipt of a tabulation prepared by the Civil Service Commission setting out names of former United States Government employees who on various occasions appeared before Congressional Committees and refused to testify.

Attached hereto for the completion of your files are the names of such persons together with the other data appearing on the Civil Service Commission tabulation.

A file review at the Bureau reflects that the persons on the attached list reside in your Division and are subjects of individual case files. For your information, the Civil Service Commission list contained the names of additional such subjects who had refused to testify under the circumstances outlined. A review of those cases, however, reflect that such information was already in the possession of your office.

These data should be channeled into appropriate individual case files. In reporting this material in individual cases, you are reminded that the authority for such information, i.e. the various committee reports noted, must be consulted since the citations listed by the Civil Service Commission have not been verified by the Bureau.

Enclosure

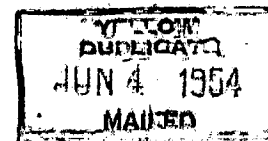
100:MLP:dls

cc - Bufile 100-236194 (John Aht)
cc - Bufile 101-3057 (Saul Carson)
cc - Bufile 100-333043 (Charles J. Coe)
cc - Bufile 100-363704 (Edward J. Fitzgerald)
cc - Bufile 77-14177 (Charles W. Plato)
cc - Bufile 100-1180 (Harold Glasser)
cc - Bufile 65-58058 (Sidney Glassman)

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

68 JUN 29 1954

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DATE 11/19/99 BY SP1C16/gao



Kisseloff-79145

cc - Bufile 100-384195 (Harry Grundfest)
cc - Bufile 101-2118 (Clarence F. Hickey)
cc - Bufile 100-214224 (Julius J. Joseph)
cc - Bufile 100-252945 (M. William Pomerance)
cc - Bufile 100-11820 (Lee Pressman)
cc - Bufile 101-2141 (Jane M. Reed)
cc - Bufile 100-36774 (Elizabeth Winston Todd)
cc - Bufile 100-36774 (Merwin Scott Todd)
cc - Bufile 100-98242 (Nathan Witt)

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/6/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/22; 7/12, 16, 20, 23/54	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM cat
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-4 J. M. L. ... REASON FOR EXTENSION b1 2		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE-R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p>Informant advised subject driving new car that bears NY License 3U93-16. This license registered to Liberty Brush Company. Informants of known reliability advised of activities of HERMAN D. SOBEL and JOSEPH GORELIK, former associates of subject's.</p> <p>11-19-99 CLASSIFIED BY SP-10K/900 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-56</p> <p>-P-</p> <p>AGENCY RAB REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. 8-13-54 HOW FORW. 6-6 BY 21-24-72/mt.</p> <p>INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.</p> <p>8-6-84 88429</p> <p>FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2</p> <p>DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Subject's Employment</p> <p>[T-1, of known reliability, advised Special Agent (u) FRANK R. LONGO on June 22, 1954, that the subject had recently obtained a new automobile and it bears New York license 3U93-16. The informant wasn't certain as to whether the new automobile was an Oldsmobile or a Packard.</p> <p>The records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, State of New York as of July 19, 1954, reflect that New York license 3U93-16 is registered to the Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York for a 1949 Oldsmobile sedan, green in color. It was ascertained at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles that if a registration of an automobile</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 456 MAR 15 1961</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 98K	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 101-3599-137	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) Bureau (101-3599) (RM) 1-USA, EDNY (RM) 3-New York (100-95034)		10 AUG 9 1954 INDEXED-33	

61 AUG 16 1954

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954

SECRET

Kisseloff-79147

NY 100-95034

was recently transferred, such a transfer could take several weeks to be recorded.

Associates of subject

HERMAN D. SOBEL

T-3, of known reliability, advised on June 9, 1954 that HERMAN D. SOBEL, president of the Liberty Brush Company, made a trip to Toronto, Canada with his wife and stayed there from May 5th to 10th. T-3 believed that the purpose of the visit was to organize the HOLLINS BRUSH COMPANY in Toronto. The informant also ascertained the SOBEL intends to buy out his partner, MAX GARTNER in the ABBEY BRUSH COMPANY of New York and considered the purchase of the MEAKINS BRUSH COMPANY of Hamilton, Ontario with one KLAUTS (ph) of the Empire Brush Company, New York. According to T-3, SOBEL was to return to Toronto during the week of July 7th. (S) (U)

T-3 had advised on April 27, 1954, that SOBEL did not complete the purchase of the MEAKINS BRUSH COMPANY but started the HOLLINS BRUSH COMPANY as an alternative. The subject was made a director of this company. (S) (U)

[T-4,] of known reliability, advised that ZELDA SOBEL, (u) daughter of HERMAN D. SOBEL, attended Brooklyn College from September 1938 to June 1942 and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in psychology. She was born on September 17, 1922 and resided at 2215 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, while a student. Her record was clear of any disciplinary action or any extra-curricular activities reflecting upon her character or reputation.

It was previously reported by [T-5,] of unknown (u) reliability, but familiar with the activities of the Young Communist League at Brooklyn College, that one ZELDA SOBEL, a psychology student was a member of the Young Communist League sometime between 1940 and 1942 but was drifting away from the Communist influence while still a student. The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

JOSEPH GORELIK

[T-6,] ^{(S) (u)} another governmental agency which conducts security investigations, obtained information which reflects that the subject worked for the Ecuadoran Ministry of Hacienda during the years 1941 to 1944. During and shortly after World War II, he was in partnership with JOSEPH GORELIK in the business of importing automobiles and truck tires, these items being short in supply. The subject during the latter part of this period was associated with the American Embassy in Quito and obtained the permits to purchase tires in the United States for shipment to Ecuador. ^{(S) (U)}

[According to the information obtained by T-6,] ^{(S) (u)} GORELIK is the founder of the DISTRIBUIDORA GENERAL COMPANY, an agency for the distribution of products such as soap and toothpaste. GORELIK is frequently seen with Communists especially with the wife of the Communist leader ENRIQUE GIL (GILBERT) and one ALFREDO PALACIO. ^{(S) (U)}

-P- see serials 21 and 27 of Bureau file 65-14668 which indicate now 10/19/59 that this info. is re Gorelik may be questionable
7/2/59

-3-

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~~SECRET~~

Kisseloff-79149

NY 100-95034

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE NO. AND LOCATION</u>
T1-Mrs. SAMUEL SCHUCK, 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY	activities of subject	6/22/54	FRANK R. LONGO	instant report
T2- Spot surviellance by WALTER A. WANGENHEIM	negative	7/12, 16, 20/54		instant report
T3- [redacted] (S) (U)	activities of subject	6/29/54	W. A. WANGENHEIM	100-95034 -197
T4-BLANCHE SEGAL, REGISTRARS OFFICE, BROOKLYN COLLEGE	college records	6/23/54	J.J. NAVIN	instant (u) report
T5-SARAH SPINDEL, Wife of Prof. WM. SPINDEL, NY State Teachers College, Albany, NY	Info re ZELDA SOBEL	2/14/54	Albany let to Bureau 2/28/52 (re YCL; IS-3)	100-8522
T6- [redacted] (S) (U)	Info re Subject	7/9/54	[redacted] Bureau 6/23/54	100-95034 -199

b7D

b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd)

LEADS:

NEW YORK

cor sent 139
AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will continue to verify subject's association with the Liberty Brush Company.

Will report any additional information regarding subject and associates received from ~~(S)~~ (U)

REFERENCE:

Report of WALTER A. WANGENHEIM 6/16/54 at New York, 136

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/6/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/22, 7/12, 16, 20, 23/54	REPORT MADE BY SAINT A. SANDOZ JR cat
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE COINTEGRATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant advised subject driving a w car that bears NY license 3U93-16. This license registered to Liberty Brush Company. Informant of known reliability advised of activities of **HERMAN D. LOBEL** and **JOSEPH GOEGLIE**, former associates of subject's.

~~CLASSIFIED BY SPIC/K/gan~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1-6~~

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SPY/amin~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION 1, 2~~
~~FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-6-84~~
~~88429~~

DETAILS:

Subject's Employment

T-1, of known reliability, advised Special Agent (u) **FRANK D. LOVELL** on June 22, 1954, that the subject had recently obtained a new automobile and it bears New York license 3U93-16. The informant wasn't certain as to whether the new automobile was an Oldsmobile or a Packard.

The records of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, State of New York as of July 19, 1954, reflect that New York license 3U93-16 is registered to the Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York for a 1949 Oldsmobile sedan, green in color. It was ascertained at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles that is a registration of an automobile

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~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

was recently transferred, such a transfer could take several weeks to be recorded.

Associates of subject

HERMAN D. SOBEL

T-3, of known reliability, advised on June 9, 1954 that HERMAN D. SOBEL, president of the Liberty Brush Company, made a trip to Toronto, Canada with his wife and stayed there from May 5th to 19th. T-3 believed that the purpose of the visit was to organize the HOLLINS BRUSH COMPANY in Toronto. The informant also ascertained the SOBEL intends to buy out his partner, MAX GARTNER in the ABBEY BRUSH COMPANY of New York and considered the purchase of the NEALINS BRUSH COMPANY of Hamilton, Ontario with one KLAUTS (ph) of the Empire Brush Company, New York. According to T-3, SOBEL was to return to Toronto during the week of July 7th. (S) (U)

T-3 had advised on April 27, 1954, that SOBEL did not complete the purchase of the NEALINS BRUSH COMPANY but started the HOLLINS BRUSH COMPANY as an alternative. The subject was made a director of this company. (S) (U)

T-4, of known reliability, advised that ELLA SOBEL, daughter of HERMAN D. SOBEL, attended Brooklyn College from September 1938 to June 1942 and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in psychology. She was born on September 17, 1922 and resided at 2215 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn while a student. Her record was clear of any disciplinary action or any extra-curricular activities reflecting upon her character or reputation.

It was previously reported by T-5, of unknown reliability, but familiar with the activities of the Young Communist League at Brooklyn College, that one ELLA SOBEL, a psychology student was a member of the Young Communist League sometime between 1940 and 1942 but was drifting away from the Communist influence while still a student. The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-79531

JOSEPH GORKLIN

T-4, Governmental agency which conducts security investigations, obtained information which reflects that the subject worked for the Honduran Ministry of Hacienda during the years 1941 to 1944. During and shortly after World War II, he was in partnership with JOSEPH GORKLIN in the business of importing automobiles and truck tires, these items being short in supply. The subject during the earlier part of this period was associated with the American Embassy in Tegucigalpa and obtained the permits to purchase tires in the United States for shipment to Honduras. (S) (U)

According to the information obtained by T-4, GORKLIN is the founder of the DISTRIBIDORA GENERAL COMPANY, an agency for the distribution of products such as soap and toothpaste. GORKLIN is frequently seen with Communists especially with the wife of the Communist leader VENTURE HIL (GIRARD) and one ALFREDO PALACIO. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY OF SOURCE</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVITY OR DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>AGENT TO WHOM FURNISHED</u>	<u>FILE AND LOCATION</u>
T1-Mrs. SAMUEL SCHUCK, 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY	activities of subject	6/22/54	FRANK S. LONGO	instant report
T2-Spot surveillance by WALTER A. WANGENLIN	negative	7/12, 16, 20/54		instant report
T3-[redacted] (S) (U)	activities of subject	6/29/54	W. A. WANGENLIN	100b7D -197
T4-BLANCH SAGAL, REGISTRARS OFFICE, BROOKLYN COLLEGE	college records	6/23/54	J.J. GWIN	instant report
T5-SARAT SPINGEL, Wife of Prof. WM. SPINGEL, NY State Teachers College, Albany, NY	info re SARAT SPINGEL	2/14/54	Albany let to Bureau 2/28/52 (re YCL; 1-3)	100-85
T6-[redacted] (S) (U)	info re subject	7/9/54	[redacted] Bureau 8/23/54	b7D 100-75 -19

~~SECRET~~

~~100-95034~~
~~SECRET~~

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (cont'd)

LEADS:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will continue to verify subjects as relation with the Liberty
Brush Company.

Will report any additional information regarding subject
and associates received from [REDACTED] (S) (U)

b7D

REFERENCE:

Report of WALTER A. LANDMANN IN 6/16/54 at New York

~~100-95034~~
~~SECRET~~

A. H. Belmont

W. A. Branigan

September 13, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/2/88 BY 3042 JWA
CA 95-1121

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Edward Nicholasen, a former Bureau agent who is now employed by the Department as an attorney and who is assisting in handling the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster grand juries in Camden, New Jersey, and Washington, D. C., stopped in my office and spoke with Supervisor R. J. Lamphere and myself. He said that Harold Glasser, a former Treasury Dept. employee and a member of the Perlo network, had been before the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., on the morning of 9/13/54. Glasser was accompanied to the Grand Jury by his attorney, Milton Friedman, who also has been representing other subjects in this case. Glasser invoked the Fifth Amendment in testimony before the Grand Jury, but when asked if he was familiar with the Immunity Bill he indicated that he was. He said he had been giving it careful consideration and had not yet made up his mind as to what action he would take if he were offered immunity in return for his testimony. He indicated he felt his life was "decayed" and he, therefore, wanted to carefully think over what steps he should take. He said his decision would be his own and indicated, without putting it in so many words, that he would not be influenced by his attorney, who also represents other subjects. Glasser was asked whether he wanted at this time to talk to Government representatives concerning this matter and he said he did not. His Grand Jury subpoena was continued.

Nicholsen was quite elated by the possibility that Glasser might talk and felt that if he did, he would be an extremely valuable witness for the Government.

ACTION: None. This is for your information.

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

RJL:em

65-56402

1 CC - 101-3599 (Harold Glasser)

SENT DIRECTOR

9-4-54

101 3599
NOT RECORDED
45 SEP 20 1954

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Kisseloff-79157

~~SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-95034

HAROLD GLASSER was investigated under the Hatch Act in 1941 because his name was listed as a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY in a signed statement on 11/30/45 advised that JACOB M. SOLOS, a former Soviet agent told her in November 1943 that he, through EARL BROWDER, had established contact with a group in Washington, D. C. Through BROWDER, BENTLEY met this group, the Perlo Group, and learned that HAROLD GLASSER was also a member.

According to BENTLEY, GLASSER subsequently furnished general information concerning activities of the Treasury Department; also information originating in the FEA.

BENTLEY stated also that GLASSER was taken from the Perlo Group and turned over to a Russian contact by an individual believed to be ALGER HISS. BENTLEY stated that GLASSER was a known member of the Communist Party.

In an interview on 12/31/48, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated he met GLASSER on two or three occasions through J. PETERS, a Soviet agent who informed him that GLASSER was a Party member and could be trusted.

HAROLD GLASSER in an interview 4/30, 5/3/47, admitted knowing VICTOR PERLO, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ALGER HISS and others. He denied ever furnishing any information of any kind to any unauthorized person.

[redacted] (not to be disseminated). (S) (U)

In April 1953 when called before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, GLASSER invoked his privilege against self-incrimination when asked about his past activities.

GLASSER was called before a Special Subcommittee headed by K. E. MUNDT in October 1953 regarding his participation in the currency situation in Germany from 1944 to 1946. GLASSER again invoked his privilege.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-95034

In November 1953, the United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York, gave the opinion that it would serve no useful purpose to call GLASSER before a Grand Jury.

It would appear that if GLASSER would testify regarding his past activities and associations, he could furnish valuable information regarding the Victor Perlo Group.

9/7/54

This case as part of the Nathan S. Silvermaster case is currently being considered with regard to the Denial Bill by the Internal Security Division of the Dept. The Dept of Justice is in possession of pertinent reports. Therefore no action is required until such time as the Dept advises of its decision in this matter.

WJW

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEW YORK, N.Y.
AUG. 30, 1954

BUREAU.....URGENT

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, WAS, ET AL. BUFILE SIX FIVE DASH FIVE SIX FOUR ZERO TWO, KSP-R. REBUTEL AUG. TWO EIGHT LAST. INFO REQUESTED ON INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN REBUTEL IS AS FOLLOWS. MARY PRICE, RESIDENCE APT. C THREE FOUR, TWO TWO FOUR SULLIVAN ST., NYC. LAST INFO AS OF AUG. 2 LAST WAS THAT SHE WAS UNEMPLOYED. SUPT. CONTACT INSTANT DATE BELIEVES SHE MAY BE EMPLOYED SINCE SHE IS ABSENT FROM RESIDENCE FROM EIGHT THIRTY AM TO ABOUT FOUR PM. EFFORTS TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT SHE IS EMPLOYED WILL BE FOLLOWED CLOSELY AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY. HAROLD GLASSER, RESIDENCE EIGHT SHEFFIELD ROAD, GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y. EMPLOYMENT LIBERTY BRUSH CO, SEVEN THREE ZERO EAST ONE HUNDRED FORTY SEVENTH ST., BRONX, N.Y. IRVING KAPLAN, RESIDENCE C/O GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, APT. TWO TWO, FORTY THREE WEST NINETY THIRD ST, NYC. DURING SUMMER IS SPENDING ABOUT HALF OF TIME (SOMETIMES FROM THURSDAYS TO TUESDAYS) AT SUMMER RESIDENCE OF NEEDLEMAN AT RANPASTURE ROAD OR PHILIP FIELD, BAY AVENUE, BOTH AT HAMPTON BAYS, N.Y. INFO FROM [NY ONE ZERO ONE FIVE DASH S*] INDICATES KAPLAN HAS NO KNOWN EMPLOYMENT ALTHOUGH [NY ONE ZERO ONE TWO DASH S*] HAS INDICATED OCCASIONAL USE BY KAPLAN OF NEEDLEMAN'S OFFICE AT ROOM TWO EIGHT ZERO ZERO, ONE SIX FIVE BROADWAY, NYC, FOR PURPOSES UNKNOWN.] V. FRANK COE MOVED FROM RESIDENCE

- 1 - Bufile 100-250450 (Mary Price) (By Mail)
① - " 101-3599 (Harold Glasser) "
1 - " 65-58728 (Irving Kaplan) "
1 - " 100-364447 (V. Frank Coe) "

- 1 - NY 100-95383 (Price)
1 - " 100-95034 (Glasser)
1 - " 65-15119 (Kaplan)
1 - " 100-96778 (Coe)

65-14603

LOG: IN

SEP 23

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DECLASSIFIED ON 11-19-99
BY SPIC/4/99

NOT RECORDED
195 SEP 1 1954

Kisseloff-79160

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-56402-1132

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
PAGE TWO

AT THIRTY CHARLTON ST, ON JULY THREE ONE, LEAVING FORWARDING ADDRESS IN C/O ATTORNEY
MILTON FRIEDMAN, FIVE TWO TWO FIFTH AVE, NYC, PRESENT RESIDENCE UNKNOWN BUT WILL
BE DETERMINED FROM SURVEILLANCE AND INFORMANT. JOSEPH GRAFT, ELEVATOR OPERATOR,
THIRTY COURTLAND ST, WHERE CHARLES COE, BROTHER OF FRANK, OPERATES FARM RESEARCH,
INC., STATED FRANK COE STILL EMPLOYED WITH CHARLES AT THAT ADDRESS. ON AUG. SIX
LAST BOTH DEPARTED FOR VACATION WHICH WAS TO TAKE THEM TO DENVER, COLORADO, AND
OTHER PLACES IN WEST UNKNOWN TO GRAFT. GRAFT RECEIVED POSTCARD FROM CHARLES COE
ON AUG. TWO SIX LAST FROM RAPID CITY, SOUTH DAKOTA. IT IS GRAFT'S IMPRESSION
THEY WILL RETURN TO NYC IN A WEEK OR TEN DAYS. HE WILL ENDEAVOR TO DETERMINE
DEFINITE DATE OF THEIR RETURN FROM EMPLOYEE IN FARM RESEARCH. THIS MATTER WILL
BE CLOSELY FOLLOWED AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT IMMEDIATELY ADVISED WHEN MORE DEFINITE
INFO OBTAINED.

KELLY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 9/1/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-95034)

CLASSIFIED BY SP1ETK/gaa

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was
ESP - R

DECLASSIFY ON: 25X

The above captioned subject is recommended for consideration under the terms of the Immunity Bill.

HAROLD GLASSER was born 11/14/05 at Chicago, Illinois. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1926, obtaining a PHD Degree. He was an instructor in accounting at the University of Akron, Ohio from 1928 to 1929. From 1931 to 1932 he was employed by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. In 1932 he was employed by the Labor Bureau of the Middle West at Chicago and from 1933 to 1935 he was an instructor at Peoples Junior College, Chicago.

GLASSER first entered Government service in August 1935 as a statistician, WPA in Chicago. In November 1936, he received an appointment to the Division of Research and Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department as an Economic Analyst. He received several promotions and in November 1938, was designated as Assistant Director. In June 1940 he was sent on a special detail by the State Department to Ecuador. He left Ecuador in May, 1942.

From 1942 to 1943, GLASSER was assigned to the Office of Production, WPB. In 1943 he served as Adviser on North African Affairs in the American Consulate at Algiers. In November, 1943, LAUCHLIN CURRIE requested his services for FEA. In December 1943, he was promoted to Chief Economist and given an excellent rating by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. In 1944 he was Assistant Director of the Monetary Research Division and appointed Director in 1946. He also served as Adviser to the Assistant Secretary of State in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference, 1946. In December 1947, he resigned from the Treasury Department and was appointed Acting Director of the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds, Institute of Overseas Studies, from which he resigned in 1953.

GLASSER was married in Rockville, Maryland on 7/7/38 to FAY COHEN and has three children.

1 - NY 100-121105

WAW:AO

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INDEXED

EX-124

11 SEP 1954

Kisseloff-79162

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

b7D

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-3599)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 9/29/54

Attached herewith are 6 copies of the report of
SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM dated 9/29/54 at New York.

A review of the file in instant case reflects that there has been no indication that the subject has been engaged recently in any activities inimical to the welfare of the United States, and the files also reflects that all pertinent leads in this case have been covered.

This case is being placed in a closed status at the NYO and in the event that any information is received which indicates that the subject is again engaged in any unusual activities, it will be reopened.

*2nd copy of report
Bureau file
9/29/54*

ENCLOSURE
11

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EX-125

101-3577-139

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Enc. (6)

RM

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DATE 11/17/99 BY SPICER/400

Kisseloff-79163

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/29/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/16;9/22,23/54	REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. WANGENHEIM jmg
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

According to informant, subject driving new automobile presently registered to the Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, NYC. Another informant advised that subject was in the office at the Liberty Brush Company on September 23, 1954.

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP4 HMD/c*

ON *2-10-82*

DETAILS:

EMPLOYMENT

It was reported by T-1, of known reliability, on June 22, 1954, that the subject had recently obtained a new automobile bearing New York License 3U-9316.

A check of the records at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, City of New York, in July 1954, reflected that New York License 3U-9316 was registered to the Liberty Brush Company, 730 East 147th Street, Bronx, New York, for a 1949 Oldsmobile sedan. A recheck at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles on August 16, 1954, reflected that this license was re-registered to the Liberty Brush Company for a 1954 Packard sedan.

T-2, of unknown reliability, but who is in a position to know, advised that the subject was in his office at the Liberty Brush Company on the morning of September 23, 1954.

COPIES DESTROYED

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AGENCY *RAB*
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. *10-7-54*
HOW FORW. *0-6*
BY *22 W/ant*

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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(6-Bureau (101-3599) (RM)
1-USA, EDNY (RM)
3-New York (100-95034)

COPY IN FILE

RECORDED - 79

EX-125

NY 100-95034

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File # and Location</u>
T-1 Mrs. SAMUEL SCHUCK 6 Sheffield Road, Great Neck, NY	Activities of subject.	6/22/54	SA FRANK R. LONGO	100-95034- 200
T-2 Pretext telephone call to Liberty Brush Company, 720 East 147th St., NYC	Activities of subject.	9/23/54	SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM	Instant report

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. WANGENHEIM, New York, 8/6/54. 137

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/29/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/26, 9/22, 23/54	REPORT MADE BY ALFRED A. ANGERMANN JR
TITLE HAROLD GLASSER, was			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

According to informant, subject driving new automobile presently registered to the Liberty Brush Company, 730 West 147th Street, NYC. Another informant advised that subject was in the office at the Liberty Brush Company on September 23, 1954.

- C -

DETAILS:

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T-2, of unknown reliability, but who is in a position to know, advised that the subject was in his office at the Liberty Brush Company on the morning of September 23, 1954.

- C -

DECLASSIFIED BY **SP4 JRM/uc**
ON **2-10-82**

88429

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	

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1-ISA, EDNY (RM)
3-New York (100-95034)

COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

November 10, 1954

William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General,
Internal Security Division

FT:JHD:vjl

146-7-16-82

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, et al.
Espionage - R

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

As you have been previously advised, this Division has been examining the possibility of invoking the recently-enacted immunity statute against certain members of the Silvermaster-Perlo espionage parallel for the purpose of obtaining information leading to the successful prosecution of the principal participants in the ring. In this connection, this Division since August 25, 1954 has been interrogating witnesses before grand juries in Camden, New Jersey, San Francisco, California, New York City and the District of Columbia. Grand jury proceedings in New York City and the District of Columbia are continuing.

You may desire, however, to be advised of the identity of the witnesses who have heretofore testified and have refused to answer under the privilege of the Fifth Amendment or have generally denied the allegations against them. Those individuals whose names are accompanied by an asterisk invoked the privilege against self-incrimination in response to pertinent questions relating to their espionage activities.

GREEN, R.J.

[Redacted]
Mary Price * (" ")
Norman Bursler (September 16, 1954)
[Redacted]
Julius J. Joseph * (September 23, 1954)
[Redacted]

New York City

101-3599-
NOT RECORDED

128 NOV 17 1954

Kisseloff-79167

101-3599

44169
b3

b3

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b3

71 NOV 17 1954 F231

71 NOV 17 1954

District of Columbia

[Redacted]

Harold Glasser * (September 13, 1954)

b3

[Redacted]

Henry H. Collins * (October 14, 1954)

[Redacted]

Harold Glasser * (October 18, 1954)

b3

[Redacted]

We shall continue to keep you advised of the progress of this matter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (101-3599)

DATE: 10/19/54

FROM : SAC, New York (100-95034)

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER
ESPIONAGE - R

Card U.T.D.

10-27-54 PL. CO. 4
Rm 1503

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

☒ The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only) *OK 772*

NAME _____

ALIASES _____

NATIVE BORN _____ NATURALIZED _____ ALIEN _____

COMMUNIST _____ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY _____ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST
LEAGUE _____

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) _____

TAB FOR DETCOM _____ TAB FOR COMSAB _____ RACE _____ SEX _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) Liberty Brush*cm*
Co., 730 East 117th St., Bx., NY, also affiliated with HollinsBrush Company, Toronto, Canada ✓

KEY FACILITY DATA:

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE NUMBER _____ RESPONSIBILITY _____

INTERESTED AGENCIES _____

RESIDENCE ADDRESS _____

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DATE 11/19/99 BY SPIC/KJ/ao

NOT RECORDED

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Kisseloff 79169

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: December 8, 1954

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: HAROLD GLASSER, was.
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Nichols _____
 Belmont _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Information received concerning Glasser's activities at Trieste in 1947 should be disseminated to the Department of Justice, Department of State, and Treasury Department. Frank A. Southard, Jr., member of the Board of Executive Directors, International Monetary Fund, on November 29, 1954, advised SA D. J. Sullivan that an entirely reliable and highly-placed British diplomat, who was recently in the United States on business and is now on duty in South Africa, had furnished information to the effect that Glasser took the pro-Russian stand on many issues during the Four Power study of the economy of Trieste which concluded in January, 1947. According to Southard, he did not feel free to name this British diplomat as the diplomat had indicated he could not become involved in this matter due to his position, and Southard did not believe he would talk even if contacted.

The information furnished concerning Glasser should be furnished to the Department for their information. The State Department should also be furnished this information with a request to comment on the accuracy of the information received concerning Glasser's activities as well as to seek to identify the head of the British Delegation at Trieste in 1947 and, after his location, to interview him for complete details concerning Glasser's activities at Trieste in 1947. The Treasury Department should receive a copy of this information for information.

Elizabeth T. Bentley advised, in 1945, that Glasser had been a member of the Perlo espionage group. He is a former employee of the Treasury Department. Extensive investigation has failed to locate a second available witness to substantiate Bentley's allegations and the Department declined prosecution on this basis November 4, 1953. Glasser recently, on September 13 and October 18, 1954, testified before the District of Columbia Grand Jury at which time he claimed the privilege under the Fifth Amendment of not answering pertinent questions.

Attachment sent 12-13-54

101-3599

RECORDED-71

101-3599-140

CC - Mr. Boardman
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Branigan
 Mr. Wallace

13 DEC 14 1954

EX-104

HHW:skw
 (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11/17/99 BY SPICER

DEC 14 1954

Kisseloff-79170

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That the attached letter containing the above information addressed to the State Department be transmitted, requesting their comments on the accuracy of the information received concerning Glasser and requesting they furnish the results of any interview they may conduct of the unknown British diplomat, who attended the Trieste conference, in the event they identify him and decide to interview him for further data.

June
12-11

(2) That a copy of the State Department letter be transmitted by cover letter, which is attached, to the Assistant Attorney General for his information.

June

(3) That copy of the communication to the State Department be transmitted to the Treasury Department for information.

June

OK H.

June

WABR
RAN

Order Upset On First Test

By Morrey Dunie
Staff Reporter

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday unanimously set aside District Court orders directing four reluctant Senate Internal Security Subcommittee witnesses to testify under the Immunity Act.

In the first court test of the 1954 Act giving subversive-hunting units of Congress the power to grant immunity to witnesses who refuse to answer queries on the grounds of possible self-incrimination, the Appellate Court refused to discuss the constitutionality of the Act.

Instead, the Court's nine judges agreed that the Subcommittee acted prematurely in seeking the court orders needed before immunity can be granted, because the proposed witnesses had not been called in this proceeding and refused to testify.

The full Court also agreed that the proposed witnesses have a statutory right to intervene in District Court when a congressional agency applies for the court orders. District Court Judges F. Dickinson Letts and David A. Pine both refused to let attorneys for the four men enter the case. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) chairman of the Subcommittee and its parent organization, the Senate Judiciary Committee, was out of town yesterday. J. G. Sourin, associate counsel, who was in the case in court, declined to comment.

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
Nease ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

BAIRDARDNEK

Records
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in these files
100-38459
100-355749
100-30162
77-30162
see next page
101-35994
also

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Wash. Post and Times Herald A-1
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date JUL 6 1957

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138 JUL 20 1957

66 JUL 20 1957

IMMUNE—From P. 1

Immunity Act Order Is Upset on Appeal

voke the immunity act in connection with four persons who had claimed the Fifth Amendment privilege against possible self-incrimination in prior appearances before the Subcommittee.

The proposed witnesses are Harry Glasser, who in 1953 refused to answer questions about alleged Communist espionage, and three Hawaii residents — Robert McElrath, Myer C. Symonds and Wilfred M. Orr, who refused last fall to answer queries concerning alleged Communist infiltration into labor unions.

Chief Judge Henry W. Edgerton, in one opinion, pointed out that the applications filed by the Subcommittee "do not say, and the record does not show, that the appellants (witnesses) have claimed their privilege, or have refused to testify, or have been, or even that they will be, called as witnesses."

He stated the four men are not witnesses and that the immunity act "does not authorize grants of immunity to persons who are not witnesses but may in the future become witnesses, may refuse to testify, and may claim their privilege."

In a companion opinion, Judge Warren E. Burger went further than Edgerton—who wrote for Judge David L. Bazelon, Charles Fahy and George T. Washington—on the intervention issue.

Not only must the proposed witnesses be allowed to intervene in District Court, wrote Burger, but they must be given notice of the application for court orders and must also be given an opportunity to be heard in court on such matters.

1. Whether the committee one of the current sessions of Congress exercising its powers.

2. Whether the witnesses recently and at least during the current session of Congress declined to answer questions on the grounds of the Amendment.

77-30162
SI subject
Amalulu
(last rep
11/3/56)

100-38459 Reg Eugene (last rep 3/18/57)

100-355749 on SI (last rep 3/27/57)

INDEXED - 58

Court Upsets Probers' Immunity Move for 4

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN

The U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia yesterday quashed as premature a move by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee to force four potential witnesses to testify through granting them immunity from prosecution for anything they may reveal.

The full nine-man appellate bench stated unanimously that the immunity grant was premature in that it can be applied only to witnesses who actually appear and invoke the Fifth Amendment safeguard against self-incrimination and not to prospective witnesses.

The judges also unanimously agreed that the potential witnesses are entitled to oppose in court, as defendants, aspects of the immunity grant.

The appellate court avoided ruling on the constitutionality of the 1954 immunity statute, which gives congressional committees the right to compel witnesses, under penalty of contempt, to testify in exchange for immunity.

Invoked Fifth Amendment

The current case involved Harold Glasser, former Treasury Department economist of Great Neck, N. Y.; Wilfred M. Oka, Robert McElrath and Myer C. Symonds, all of Honolulu. All had invoked the Fifth Amendment in previous investigations by the subcommittee into various aspects of communism, but

their testimony is being sought in a new investigation.

Last April Federal Judge David A. Pine upheld the immunity grant and ordered the four to appear before the subcommittee and testify. The judge also held that the four could not intervene to oppose approval of the immunity grant as requested by the Government.

In setting aside Judge Pine's orders, Chief Judge Henry W. Edgerton of the appellate court wrote:

"Until a witness has been called, has refused to testify and has claimed his privilege, it would be contrary to the manifest intention of Congress to set in motion the legislative, executive and judicial machinery the (immunity) statute creates. The orders . . . are invalid because premature.

Interests Recognized

"The court erred also in not allowing appellants (the four potential witnesses) to intervene as defendants. Orders against

them were sought and obtained. If they had been valid, these orders might have compelled them to make disclosures that would have injured their reputations and so their economic and social interests . . ." Because of this, it was stated, the four had a legitimate interest to be protected.

Judges David L. Bazelon, Charles Fahy and George T. Washington concurred in the Edgerton holding.

In a separate holding, Judge Warren E. Burger agreed that "no member of this court doubts that an application to the court is not authorized by (the immunity statute) until after a witness has appeared and has refused to answer . . ."

But, the judge said, instead of going into the legality of Judge Pine's order directing the four to testify, he would render that issue moot by reversing the orders denying intervention, and directing District Court to dismiss the proceedings as prematurely commenced. Judge Burger also spelled out the extent to which the four prospective witnesses might intervene in the case.

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Court Bars Senate Quiz Immunity

WASHINGTON, Apr. 12 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals today blocked indefinitely plans of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to compel four unwilling witnesses to testify by giving them immunity from prosecution.

The court stayed "until further notice" orders of Federal Judge David A. Pine empowering the subcommittee to grant the witnesses immunity.

The Appellate Court said it took the action so that it can give "full consideration to the issues involved in these cases."

Would Affect Pleas

With immunity granted, the witnesses would have been unable to plead the Fifth Amendment's protection against being forced to give self-incriminating testimony. Thus, they would have been put in the position of either testifying or facing contempt charges.

One of the witnesses, Harold Glasser, of Great Neck, N. Y., had been ordered to appear before the subcommittee Monday to testify in connection with an inquiry into communism.

Three others, all residents of Honolulu, have been subpoenaed to testify April 30.

In appearances before the subcommittee in the past, all four had invoked the Fifth Amendment privilege against possible self-incrimination.

The Honolulu residents are Wilfred M. Oka, Robert McElrath, and Myer C. Symonds.

Judge Pine signed orders Wednesday directing them and Mr. Glasser to appear at a time and place designated by the subcommittee and "then and there testify or produce evidence as lawfully required." The order was issued at the request of J. G. Sourwine, associate counsel of the subcommittee, after the Court of Appeals had refused to intervene while the cases are pending in the lower court.

Chief Judge Henry W. Edgerton and Judges David L. Bazelon and Warren E. Burger, who granted today's stay, gave opposing attorneys until April 18 to file additional legal papers.

Chief Judge Henry W. Edgerton and Judges David L. Bazelon and Warren E. Burger, who granted today's stay, gave opposing attorneys until April 18 to file additional legal papers.

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Security Probe Hits Snag On Immunity Quiz Plan

By the Associated Press

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee has hit a legal snag in its plan to grant four witnesses immunity from possible prosecution in return for their testimony.

The first witness was called to testify Monday. But late yesterday, the United States Court of Appeals held up "until further notice" orders signed Wednesday by Federal District Judge David A. Pine.

Judge Pine's orders would have empowered the subcommittee to grant immunity to the four reluctant witnesses and compel them to testify. The four had invoked the Fifth Amendment in earlier appearances before the group, during which they were questioned on alleged Communist associations.

With immunity granted, they would be unable to plead the Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination. If they still refused to testify, they would be subject to prosecution for contempt of Congress.

Harold Glasser of Thomaston, N. Y., a former Government economist, had been scheduled to testify Monday, with three

residents of Honolulu called for April 30.

In staying the effectiveness of Judge Pine's orders, three appellate judges—Henry W. Edgerton, David L. Bazelon and Warren E. Burger—said they took the action so they could give "full consideration to the issues involved in these cases."

They acted on petitions filed by attorneys for the four witnesses.

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Overtule Plan Aiding Red Quiz

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP) —The U. S. Court of Appeals on Friday blocked indefinitely plans of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to compel four unwilling witnesses to testify by giving them immunity from prosecution.

The court stayed "until further notice" orders of Federal District Judge Pine empowering the subcommittee to grant the witnesses immunity so that it would give "full consideration to the issues involved in these cases."

WITH IMMUNITY granted, the witnesses would have been unable to plead the Fifth Amendment's protection against being forced to give self-incriminating testimony. Thus, they would have been put in the position of either testifying or facing contempt charges.

One of the witnesses, Harold Glasser of Great Neck, N. Y., had been ordered to appear before the subcommittee Monday to testify in connection with an inquiry into communism.

The others who live in Honolulu were subpoenaed to testify April 30.

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Probers Armed With Immunity Grant Subpena 4 Who Cited 5th Amendment

A showdown is near in the will appeal Pine's immunity of which they could complain case of four reluctant Senate orders. Rein and Forer appealed this

Internal Security Subcommittee witnesses eligible for im- seen overtime Treasury Depart- ruling and the appeal is pend- tee witnesses eligible for im- ment economist who had re- ing in the United States Court- munity from criminal prose- fused to answer questions of Appeals. When they appeal- cution. about alleged Communist es- the actual orders, signed by- pined Wednesday, it means

Armed with court orders there will be two separate ap- signed by District Court Judge peals pending. David A. Pine, authorizing the

immunity grant, the Subcom- Summonees to testify in mitted can force the witnesses Washington April 30 were three Hawaii residents—Wil- to testify despite claims of pos- Fred M. Oka, Myer C. Symonds- sible self-incrimination. Here and Robert McElrath—who had declined to answer inquiries concerning alleged Communist

infiltration into labor unions. All four had claimed the Fifth Amendment privilege against possible self-incrimina- tion in previous appearances before the Subcommittee. Several weeks ago Pine re- fused a request by Forer and

Rein for permission to inter- vene in the case. He held that the witnesses had not be sub- jected to any "legal wrongs"

• Forer and Rein said they

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(GLASSER)

THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE HAS CALLED HAROLD GLASSER, FORMER TREASURY DEPARTMENT ECONOMIST, TO TESTIFY MONDAY UNDER A LAW DENYING HIM THE RIGHT TO TAKE THE FIFTH AMENDMENT.

GLASSER HAS PREVIOUSLY REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON GROUNDS OF POSSIBLE SELF-INCRIMINATION. HE WAS QUESTIONED ABOUT THE HARRY DEXTER WHITE CASE.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE WILL RECALL HIM UNDER A 1954 LAW, NEVER BEFORE USED, UNDER WHICH A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE CAN VOTE TO DECLARE A WITNESS IMMUNE FROM PROSECUTION ON THE BASIS OF HIS TESTIMONY.

UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE SUBCOMMITTEE SAID, GLASSER COULD NOT CLAIM THAT HE MIGHT INCRIMINATE HIMSELF BY ANYTHING HE SAID.

THE 1954 LAW PROVIDES THAT A COMMITTEE MUST FIRST GO BEFORE A FEDERAL JUDGE AND GET HIS APPROVAL FOR EACH WITNESS IT WANTS TO DECLARE IMMUNE.

DISTRICT JUDGE DAVID A. PINE YESTERDAY SIGNED ORDERS REQUIRING GLASSER AND THREE OTHER WITNESSES TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE WHEN CALLED AND "TESTIFY OR PRODUCE EVIDENCE AS LAWFULLY REQUIRED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE."

HE SIGNED THE ORDERS AFTER A HEARING AT WHICH THE WITNESSES THEMSELVES WERE NOT PRESENT. JUDGE PINE HAD RULED EARLIER THAT THEY ARE NOT "PARTIES TO THE CASE" SO FAR AND THUS DIDN'T HAVE THE RIGHT TO APPEAR IN COURT TO PROTEST.

THE THREE OTHER WITNESSES ARE ROBERT MCCLATH, MYER C. SYMONDS, AND WILFRED OKA (CORRECT), WHO ALL LIVE IN HONOLULU. THEY WERE QUESTIONED ONCE BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ABOUT UNION ACTIVITIES THERE AND INVOKED THE FIFTH AMENDMENT.

SUBCOMMITTEE ASSOCIATE COUNSEL JULIEN G. SOURVINE SAID THEY WILL BE CALLED APRIL 30.

ATTORNEYS JOSEPH FORER AND DAVID REIN, REPRESENTING THE FOUR WITNESSES, TODAY ASKED JUDGE PINE STAY HIS ORDER WHILE THEY APPEAL IT TO THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS HERE. HE REFUSED.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

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Immunity Act Invoked In Red Case Probe Can Block Taking of the 5th

WASHINGTON, Apr. 10 (AP).—Federal Judge David A. Pine today authorized the Senate Internal Security subcommittee to grant immunity from prosecution to four balking witnesses in order to force them to testify.

It marked the first time that a Congressional committee had sought to take advantage of a 1954 law which was designed to eliminate the need for the Fifth Amendment's protection in certain cases.

Under the Constitution, a witness before a Federal grand jury or Congressional committee may invoke the amendment if he fears his testimony would tend to incriminate him and lead to Federal or state prosecution against him. With this fear removed, the witness would have no right under the law to seek refuge in the amendment.

In a test case brought by the subcommittee, Judge Pine authorized the group to grant immunity to four persons who previously refused to answer questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination. The four are Harold Glasser, former Treasury Department economist who was questioned about alleged Communist espionage here, and three Hawaii residents who were questioned about Hawaiian labor union activities.

Judge Pine's action followed the refusal of the United States Court of Appeals here yesterday to interfere in the case, at least for the time being. Under the law, a Congressional committee must obtain the approval of a Federal judge before it can grant immunity in any case.

Subcommittee associate counsel J. G. Sourwine said the group has not yet decided when it might call the four witnesses.

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52 APR 10 1957

May Be Given Immunity

Four Witnesses Told They Can't Use 5th

By DONALD MAY

District Judge David A. Pine yesterday ordered four witnesses to appear before a Congressional committee when called and to testify, if the committee wants them to, without benefit of the Fifth Amendment.

District Judge David A. Pine yesterday ordered four witnesses to appear before a Congressional committee when called and to testify, if the committee wants them to, without benefit of the Fifth Amendment.

The judge made his ruling after a formal court hearing. The four witnesses were not present.

Judge Pine had already ruled March 19 that they were not parties in the case and could not appear in court to protest.

START OF TEST

These rulings, which have far-reaching implications in terms of committee power, are the beginning of a test case involving the first attempt by a committee to use a 1954 law set up to get around the Fifth Amendment.

It provides that a committee which wants to call a witness can go before a Federal judge, get his approval, then call the witness and vote to declare him immune from prosecution.

The theory is that if a witness is declared immune from indictment as to anything he might say, he cannot invoke the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and must testify or be held in contempt.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee wants to try this out on four witnesses who have already refused once to answer its questions—Harold Glasser, former Treasury Department economist who was questioned in the Harry Dexter White case, and three people who live in Hawaii.

SOURWINE CASE

Julien G. Sourwine, subcommittee associate counsel, applied some time ago to Judge Pine for his approval. On the 19th the judge held an interim hearing on whether the witnesses could appear at

the final court hearing yesterday.

Their attorneys, Joseph Sorer and David Rein, argued that the judge was being asked to order them to appear and testify and that they had the right to try to convince him that he shouldn't.

Mr. Sourwine argued that the judge wasn't being asked to order them to appear but was only being asked to hold that the subcommittee was entitled to hold its inquiry and that the immunity law was being complied with.

REQUEST

Later in the day, Mr. Rein asked Judge Pine for a third hearing to try to convince him to stay the order pending appeal.

Mr. Sourwine at that point wasn't around. Judge Pine said he couldn't hold the hearing "in the absence of counsel for the committee." It is scheduled for today.

The U. S. Court of Appeals had refused to stop yesterday's hearing. It agreed with a statement by Judge Pine that the witnesses so far have no legal case and no right to protest because they haven't actually been called or made to testify yet.

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Senators Seek Court Order For 4 Witnesses in Red Quiz

Associated Press
 The Senate Judiciary Committee voted 12 to 6 yesterday to ask the Federal courts to order Harold Glasser, a one-time Treasury employee, and three witnesses from Honolulu to testify about communism under grant of immunity from prosecution.
 The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee had asked for the actions in test cases involving Glasser, Wilfred M. Oka, Myer C. Symonides and Robert McElrath. It said all had invoked the Fifth Amendment in prior questioning, refusing to an-



swer many questions lest their answers tend to incriminate them.
 The next step will be to petition the courts for an order requiring the testimony. Such an order would give the witnesses the option of answering the questions with immunity from Federal prosecution on the basis of any incriminating testimony they might give. They would be subject to contempt of court prosecution, however, if they refused to testify.
 Glasser's name has figured in many of the Subcommittee's hearings on communism. The other three had invoked the Fifth Amendment at hearings on communism late last fall in Honolulu.
 Robert Morris, Subcommittee counsel, said that as far as he

knows this would be the first test of this section of the immunity law.
 Under the law, the Attorney General has a right to oppose an immunity grant if he believes it would not be in the public interest.

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Give Glasser Immunity If He Talks

Washington, Feb. 4 (CTPS) — Senate investigators today voted to grant immunity to Dr. Harry Glasser, of New York, if he will tell what he knows about espionage during his 12 years as a government official.

Glasser, 60, born in Chicago of Russian parents, is considered potentially one of the most revealing sources about the Soviet spy ring which operated in Washington during the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee selected Glasser, of 8 Sheffield Road Great Neck, L.I., and three others in the first Congressional test of the immunity statute. The law was passed by Congress to break down the Fifth Amendment barrier to investigations of Communism and subversion.

When questioned by the subcommittee in 1953, Glasser, an economist, invoked the Fifth Amendment, permitting refusal to give incriminating testimony when asked if he had been a spy throughout his government career.

Glasser, onetime Treasury Department director of monetary research, has been accused of being assigned by the Soviet underground to "control" the late Harry Dexter White. White, an assistant Treasury secretary, was named as a spy by confessed Soviet courier Whittaker Chambers and died soon after denying the charge.

The three others voted immunity also refused to testify under the Fifth Amendment's privilege when questioned about Communist activities in Hawaii during recent subcommittee hearing there. They were Robert McElrath, a radio broadcaster; Wilfred M. Oka, a sports columnist; and Myer C. Symonds, a lawyer.

Today's action by the subcommittee, after approval by the full Judiciary Committee, the Justice Department and a federal court, will bring the men back for further questioning. Refusal to testify will make them liable to contempt of Congress prosecution.

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Jury Probing Espionage Hears Glasser

Harold Glasser, once a top-ranking Treasury Department official and accused by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., last year of having funneled information to a Soviet espionage ring, was closeted with a Federal grand jury for three hours yesterday.

The former Government financial adviser testified before the grand jury which apparently is making a sweeping investigation into possible violations of American espionage laws.

Although the secret inquiry was brought to light last week when documents were filed in District Court authorizing a half-dozen lawyers from the Justice Department's new Internal Security Division to conduct the probe, the Government attorneys refused to make any comment on the case yesterday.

Glasser, named by Brownell a year ago as a close associate of Harry Dexter White—whom the Attorney General called a Russian spy—appeared at the grand jury room with his lawyer. Both men refused to identify themselves to reporters, but it later was learned that Glasser was yesterday's witness.

It was not learned whether Glasser cooperated with the grand jury and answered questions. When he testified before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee in April, 1953, Glasser frequently refused to answer queries on the basis of possible self-incrimination.

The Government, however, now has legislation permitting the granting of immunity from prosecution to persons whose testimony is needed to obtain the conviction of subversives. Glasser, who lived in Great Neck, N. Y., in August, 1953, was a member of American missions to South America, Germany, Italy, France and Russia during his career. When he resigned in 1947, he was director of monetary research for the Treasury Department at \$10,000 per year salary.

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BANIGAN

Bentley Finds Third Spy Ring

By ELIZABETH BENTLEY
 Copyright 1953 by New York Mirror

HAROLD GLASSER, shown in recent disclosures to have been promoted in the Treasury Department despite adverse FBI reports, was a member of one of the two spy rings which were under my "control" in Washington. I shall have more to say about the operations of these two rings later on. But I should like to relate here the strange circumstances which led to my discovery of a third espionage ring through agent Glasser.

In my position as go-between for my two spy rings and the Soviet secret police representatives in New York, I did not deal directly with Glasser. Whatever documents and information he stole from the Treasury files were handed over to his chief, Victor Perlo, later economic analyst for the Treasury's division of Monetary Research, but then with the War Production Board.

Perlo, in turn, handed them over to me for transmission to my Soviet chief when I met him in New York. Unless it was disregarded for very unusual circumstances, it was an inflexible rule that our American agents have as little to do as possible

H. W. Walker

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...their superiors in the conspiracy.

However, reports kept reaching me that Glasser was trying desperately to learn who I was and to make contact with me. It was reported that he was dissatisfied with his role as a member of the Perlo group. At best, Perlo was a nervous irascible, taut man and Glasser apparently found it difficult to function under his direction. Glasser wanted to make a new contact.

I began to make inquiries about Glasser from the other agents. It developed that Glasser for a short time had been separated from the Perlo group. He had been taken out, turned over to a man who was in direct contact with the Russians--and then returned to the Perlo group.

Although I was high in the espionage hierarchy, there were areas of activity about which I knew nothing. I made an effort to discover who this man was.

At first, I could find out nothing. Then, Charlie Kramer, who was working for the Kilgore Committee and kept me apprised of Capitol Hill developments, told me the man who turned Glasser over temporarily to direct Soviet control was somebody in the State Department.

This to me was positive evidence that a third spy ring was in operation in Washington.

Then, on another occasion, my own Soviet contact let it slip that yet a fourth spy group was functioning in government. This was no idle hearsay. It came from a man whose sole function in the U. S. was to know about the activities of these groups and whose very life was forfeit upon his return to Russia if he failed in his mission.

I was convinced then as I am today that these two groups were patterned after those which were assigned to me. The

activities of my groups have been exposed, their conspiracies smashed and their members subpoenaed.

But nothing has been heard about the other two rings.

Now, let it be clearly understood--and I speak from long experience with the Soviet mentality--that the Russian Communists will never willingly give up a productive espionage contact. They are stubborn, resourceful and arrogant to the point of fanaticism. There is no reason to suppose they called a halt to the other two spy rings unless it no longer suited their purposes.

But how could these rings

Continued on Page 4

Bentley Unearths 3d Spy Ring

Continued from Page 3

do anything but fulfill the needs of the Soviet espionage system? Especially when American agents can produce such fantastic results as those involved in the "occupation marks" episode.

In 1945, the Russian espionage system learned that the U.S. was printing occupation marks for Germany. My Soviet superior in New York—his code name was "Bill"—instructed me to order Nathan Gregory Silvermaster to produce copies of this occupation currency.

I passed the instructions on to Silvermaster and within short order William Ludwig Ullman, a U.S. Army Air Forces major stationed at the Pentagon, turned up with two or three samples of the currency, wrapped in newspaper. Ullman told me he had gotten the samples from Harry Dexter White, the Treasury official, and that I could only have a loan of them because they had to go back.

Several days later the marks were given back to me by my Soviet contacts with the observation that the samples were inadequate. They could not be successfully photographed or copied. What was needed were the actual printing plates themselves.

White was accordingly instructed to convince the Treasury that the plates must be officially released to the Russians. Ultimately, this was done and it was reported that millions of occupation marks were printed by the Russians, flooding Germany, and that many good U.S. dollars were used to redeem them.

(Ed. note: It is estimated from reliable sources that 250,000,000 U.S. dollars were used to redeem these Soviet-issued illegal occupation marks.)

For a long period after joining the Communist Party in 1935, I was an insignificant member of the "semi-open" organization, performing routine tasks of organizing and propagandizing. But my career as a Communist took a startling turn in 1938 when I was ordered to henceforth take my orders from "Timmy."

"Timmy," as it turned out, was the code name of Jacob Golos, one of the three men on the feared and powerful Central Control Commission of the American Communist Party, a member of the Russian secret police, and one of the first "contacts" for the Washington espionage agents.

Golos was something more. He was the only man with whom I ever fell deeply in love and who loved me as deeply. Had our lives not been



Victor Perlo Abe Brothman William Ullman
Men cited by Elizabeth Bentley in her testimony

twisted and tortured by the dictates of the Communist apparatus, we surely could have had a few happy years in a normal husband-wife relationship before his death of a heart attack on Thanksgiving Day, 1943.

I was young, impressionable, fervent in my belief that the Communist movement carried the seeds of regeneration for an evil world. And in supreme faith and trust and love, I willingly let Jacob Golos shape my life.

When, shortly after meeting him, he told me, "You are not an ordinary Communist anymore; you are a member of the underground," I was puzzled but happy. It was obvious he intended this as a compliment.

My first real undercover courier work came in the latter part of 1939, when I was put in contact with Abe Brothman, a chemical engineer, who was sent to jail for seven years for obstructing justice in the atom spy case. At the time, Brothman was running a small chemical equipment firm and had access to blueprints for kettles, which are large vats for chemicals.

The Russians wanted these blueprints for it was known the kettles were going into large industrial firms. Brothman obeyed his instructions to the letter and studiously turned over the blueprints to me for copying or else gave me extra copies of the originals if any were available.

I remember that the Russians were extremely anxious to get the blueprints of the kettle that was to be installed in the Edgewater Arsenal. However, before this mission could be accomplished, Brothman was turned over to another contact and I had no way of knowing whether the blueprint was ever delivered.

As usual, an elaborate ritual was prepared for Brothman's transfer to the new contact. It was a complicated affair but it

She Needs School?

HAMBURG, Germany, Dec. 13 (AP).—HEIDI KRUEGER, 17, a rosy-cheeked blonde, won the title "Miss Germany" of 1953 Saturday night in a newspaper-sponsored beauty contest here.

Miss Krueger told interviewers she had been dismissed from school for participating in beauty contests, but that "it doesn't bother me."

insured against any false step or against one agent needlessly learning the identity of another. I gave the license number and description of Brothman's car to Golos, who gave it to his own Soviet contact. This official arranged for the number and description to be handed over to Brothman's new contact, together with an appointed time and place to meet.

Brothman was to sit in his car at the designated spot. His new contact would get into the front seat and say he brought regards from Helen. Helen was one of several code names I used. With the contact thus established, the pair were to drive away.

It was not until several years later that I learned that the contact to whom I had turned Brothman over was Harry Gold, who later was sentenced to 30 years in prison for his part in the atom spy conspiracy.

I was yet to undertake my Washington espionage assignments. There, the whole frightening pattern of the Soviet penetration of our innermost government councils was to be laid bare to me.

(Tomorrow: Miss Bentley becomes a Washington spy contact and names several of her more important agents.)

An amateur can buck a professional in the spot news field. Phone MU 3-1000, Extension 7A.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, former Communist espionage courier, who has named 37 spies in the U. S. Government, here tells why she believes two more espionage rings are still in operation. In this second article of an exclusive six-part series, she relates how she entered the Communist underground.



Former Soviet spy courier Elizabeth Bentley, who discloses new Red intrigues for the Mirror.



Jacob (Timmy) Golos, espionage contact with whom Miss Bentley "fell deeply in love."

12 Reported As Receiving Glasser Data

**Brownell Says FBI
Delivered Material
On White Associate
To Truman Officials**

By Robert C. Albright
Post Reporter

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Brownell's statement said one or more FBI reports mentioning Glasser had gone to the following officials: Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, military aide to former President Truman; James F. Byrnes, then Secretary of State; Tom Clark, then Attorney General; the late James V. Forrestal, then Secretary of the Navy; Spruille Braden, then Assistant Secretary of State; Admiral William D. Leahy, then chief of staff to the Commander in Chief (Truman);

Lieut. Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, then Assistant Chief of Staff; the late Fred M. Vinson, then Treasury Secretary; Fred Lyon, then chief of the State Department's Division of Foreign Activity Correlation; Clark M. Clifford, then counsel to Mr. Truman; A. D. Vanech, then special assistant to the Attorney General; and T. V. Quinn, former Assistant Attorney General. In addition, the Justice Department said, on October 21, 1951, FBI summary containing information on Glasser went to Mr. George Allen, on December 16 of that year. There were two George Allens in Gov-

See JOURNAL, Page 2, Col. 2

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JENNER—From Pg. 1

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E. Allen former director of the RFC and confidant of Mr. Truman. The other official by that name is a career diplomat, Ambassador to India George Y. Allen, who in 1946 was Ambassador to Iran.

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Pearson Smear Charged

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"No such thing is contemplated," said Morris. "It has never been contemplated."

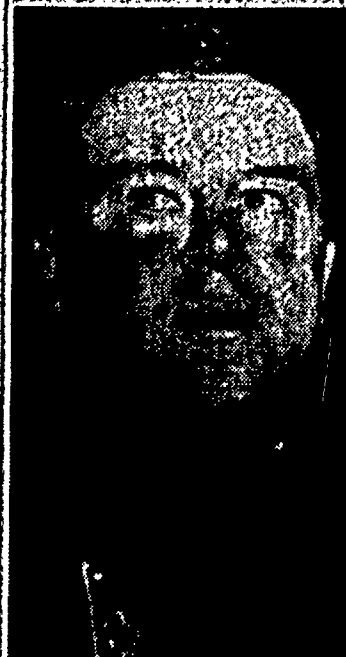
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Croll said Canada's refusal to hand over the former Russia



Associated Press
ROBERT MORRIS

... no plans to name Pearson

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Back of
Column 1

Cited 12 Times as Spy, But Got Big U.S. Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (INS)—Senate investigators said Monday the Truman administration had received 12 separate warnings against Harold Glasser before he was sent to the 1947 Moscow meeting of foreign ministers as an adviser to Gen. Marshall, then Secretary of State.

Internal Security subcommittee counsel Robert Morris read into the record a list supplied by the Justice Department of high officials who received FBI reports to the effect that Glasser was suspected of espionage.

THE LIST CITED 10 specific occasions on which summaries of accusations against Glasser were sent to Truman administration officials. In addition, the Justice Department pointed out that Glasser was named in a 1945 FBI report and in Feb. 1, 1946, FBI memo on the late Harry Dexter White, one-time U. S. representative on the International Monetary Fund.

A statement by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed Soviet spy courier, was quoted in a part of the 1945 FBI report which has been made public. The expert said:

"Bentley advised that members of this (espionage) group had told her that (Alger) Hiss of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department and two or three others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country."

The Internal Security subcommittee, in its own report, has said that Glasser was identified by Whittaker Chambers, also a confessed spy courier, as a member of the Communist espionage conspiracy.

ATTORNEY GENERAL Brownell testified last week that the FBI reports named Glasser as a member of the Communist spy ring with which White allegedly cooperated.

Glasser is now an economist at Great Neck, N. Y.

Among officials who received reports on Glasser, according to the Justice Department, were Maj. Gen. Vaughan, White House military aide to former President Truman; Adm. Leahy, ex-Chief of Naval Operations; then Attorney General Clark; former White House counsel Clark Clifford; former Secretary of Treasury Vinson; George Allen; and two former assistant attorneys general, A. D. Vanech and T. V. Quinn.

Morris said Glasser was first mentioned in an FBI report of Nov. 27, 1945, on Soviet espionage which was sent on Dec. 4, 1945.

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Called Spy 12 Times, Got Big U.S. Job

Continued from Page 2

to Clark, Vaughan, and then Secretary of State Byrnes.

He said copies of this report subsequently were sent to then Navy Secretary Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of State Braden, Leahy, Lt. Gen. Vandenberg, until recently Air Force Chief of Staff who was then in military intelligence, Vinson, and Fred Lyon, State Department official.

THE COMMITTEE brought out the Justice Department's circulation of the warnings on Glasser as it opened an inquiry into alleged espionage associates of White.

Morris said the Justice Department has promised to produce a list of officials who received adverse reports on Victor Perlov, V. Frank Coe, and Solomon Adler, all former Treasury Department officials. White was at one time Assistant Treasury Secretary.

A committee report published last Summer showed that Glasser accompanied Marshall to Moscow as adviser during a Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting in the Soviet capital.

A few months before the Moscow conference in 1947, Glasser went to Trieste to participate in a four-power study of the economy of that troublesome territory.

GLASSER, testifying before the Senate Committee on April 14, 1953, refused to answer numerous questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Morris and Sen. Butler (R-Md.) a committee member, disclosed that the committee held a closed-door hearing Monday morning which had a bearing on the White case. They declined further comment on the executive session.

After Monday's brief public hearing, Butler announced that the subcommittee would stand adjourned to Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10:30 a. m.

MEANWHILE, there were these developments:

1. Postmaster General Summerfield told a Detroit audience that under the Truman administration "corruption had reached into high places, disloyalty and a bad case of government pinkeye had shaken the confidence of millions of our people."

2. Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.) made ready to reply over major radio and television networks Tuesday at 11 p. m. (EST) to ex-President Truman's charge that the Eisenhower administration had "embraced McCarthyism."

3. Canadian External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson indicated he would decide this week what to do about the Jenner subcommittee's request for testimony from Igor Gouzenko, former Soviet code clerk who broke the Canadian atom spy ring. Gouzenko has been quoted as saying he can help find Red spies now operating in the U. S.

4. The State Department said it was still considering Canada's request for the name of a "high placed" Canadian official reported by FBI Director Hoover as having informed the U. S. that Harry Dexter White was a Communist spy.

5. The Justice Department declined comment on Morris' statement that "there is reason to believe" that two Red spy rings are still active in Washington following the "same pattern" of operations cited in the White case.

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JENNER—From Pg. 1

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Associated Press

ROBERT MORRIS
... no plans to name Pearson

cipher clerk had filled McCarthyites with "uncontrolled rage" which had been directed against Pearson.

In Ottawa, Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent told the Canadian House of Commons Canada will reply "today or the next day" to the latest United States request to interview Gouzenko.

Canadian Minister of External Affairs Pearson made the same announcement on arrival in New York yesterday. Pearson declined further comment.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which put its Harry Dexter White investigation on the road last week with two star witnesses—Attorney General Brownell and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover—isn't saying for the time being where it thinks its White investigation is headed.

Butler and Morris, at their joint press conference, merely repeated two hints thrown out last week by Chairman William E. Jenner: (1) That members will wait for Brownell to submit all the FBI data requested by the subcommittee before deciding whether to invite in Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, Mr. Truman's Attorney General, and (2) the subcommittee ultimately will get around to questioning former Treasury Secretary John Snyder, who promoted Glasser to a

\$10,000 a year Treasury post and later highly commended him for private office.

"Distribution" Only

No FBI reports bearing on either Glasser or the White case were turned over to the subcommittee by Brownell yesterday. His statement was confined strictly to the "distribution" of five to seven separate FBI reports on Glasser of undisclosed contents—who got them and when.

Glasser has figured, however, in at least one FBI report previously aired before the subcommittee. This was the report of November 27, 1945, entitled "Summary of Soviet Espionage in the United States," discussed by Brownell before the subcommittee last week.

Asked what use the "distribution data" would be to the subcommittee if it didn't know the content of the FBI reports distributed, Morris said he thought it could be taken for granted that the November 27 FBI report showed "the nature" of FBI findings on Glasser. He said the FBI may not be able to release some of the other reports for "security" reasons.

The Brownell statement filed with the committee yesterday disclosed among other things that the White House asked for and received an FBI report bearing on Glasser a month before Glasser's 1946 Treasury Department promotion.

The Brownell statement said an FBI summary dated July 25, 1946, containing information on Glasser, "was furnished to the Attorney General on the same date pursuant to a request of the Attorney General by Mr. Clark Clifford."

What was in this particular summary, or why Clifford requested it was not disclosed by the subcommittee.

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Top Aides Got Data on White Co-Worker

Copy of Statement From Gouzenko Sent to Dulles

By Robert K. Walsh

A dozen FBI reports relating to Harold Glasser, former Treasury official linked with the late Harry Dexter White, were read into the record of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee today as having been sent to top-level Government officials in 1946 and 1947.

In a 15-minute open hearing, the subcommittee also announced formally that Chairman Jenner, Republican of Indiana, had sent Secretary of State Dulles a photostatic copy of a statement reported to have been made by Igor Gouzenko, former Russian Embassy clerk in Ottawa, Canada.

The subcommittee's announcement did not disclose whether Gouzenko offered to testify here about Communist influences or espionage in the United States Government, as he did several years ago in disclosing a spy ring involving some Canadian officials.

The FBI summaries, read into the record today by Subcommittee Counsel Robert Morris, listed only the dates on which they were sent to the White House and to former Attorney General Clark, former Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, and others. Mr. Morris said, however, that they all contained references to Glasser, who previously was described at subcommittee hearings as an active associate of Mr. White in a Soviet spy apparatus.

Two Women Questioned

Subcommittee members and staff officials held a closed session for an hour and a half this morning. They were not available for comment later, and staff employees said the meeting had no connection with the hearing this afternoon. It was reported that two women were questioned at the closed session.

Mr. Brownell charged in a speech November 6 that, despite FBI reports pointing to White as a spy, former President Truman promoted White in 1946 from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to United States Director of the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Truman in a radio-TV reply, said he permitted the promotion of White, now dead, to keep him and others accused as spies under surveillance.

Hoover Testimony Explained

But FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, testifying before the Senate Subcommittee, said he did not agree in advance to such an arrangement and that it hampered the FBI's watch on White. Last night subcommittee counsel Robert Morris said on an NBC television program that Mr. Hoover decided to break his self-imposed ban on Congressional committee appearances "after a story was well circulated" that he had agreed to keeping White in the Government.

Mr. Morris said he doubted Mr. Hoover considered whether his testimony might cost him

his job. If Democrats return to power in Washington, there were indications Mr. Hoover might get a cool reception from Democrats when he goes before Congress next year in support of the FBI budget request.

Some Democrats while not saying anything publicly seem to feel Mr. Hoover cast his lot with the G. O. P. administration and tarnished the non-partisan reputation he has maintained through 25 eventful years as FBI director, the Associated Press said.

Other Spy Rings Likely

Mr. Morris said two spy rings may still exist. It is "very definitely" possible, he said, that testimony could lead to espionage convictions—especially the testimony taken in closed session.

He recalled that Elizabeth Bentley had testified four spy rings were operating in Washington and she was able to identify members of only two rings. She had fragmentary evidence of the other two rings, he said.

"That's not saying there are two rings in the Government," Mr. Morris added, "but it certainly raises the possibility that they are still in Government."

Glasser stayed with the Treasury Department until his resignation at the end of 1947. In testifying before the Senate investigators this year, Glasser refused to answer more than 100 questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination. Among the questions was whether he was a Communist or whether he had engaged in espionage while working for the Government.

McCarthy Plans Reply

Comment continued over the week end in the wake of the investigation.

The American Communist Party in a statement signed by Party Chairman William Z. Foster and issued in New York, said the White case is "in reality an attack upon the whole labor movement" to divert attention from "the developing economic

crisis." But it said Mr. Truman and President George L. Meany and CIO President Walter Reuther "have contributed greatly to, and are continuing to feed the McCarthyite danger." Senator McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, will reply in a radio-TV broadcast tomorrow night to Mr. Truman's attack during his retort to Mr. Brownell on what he called "McCarthyism."

11-23-53

The Congressional Committees

IF THE TROUBLE were taken to go through the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the McCarran, Jenner and McCarthy Committees, it would be found that leads to the data presented by Herbert Brownell, Jr., and J. Edgar Hoover, have long been published.

An example is the case of Harold Glasser which has had the attention of congressional committees for several years. The House Committee on Un-American Activities shows 18 mentions of him in connection with Communist activities up to 1951.

The McCarran committee, in its report on the Institute of Pacific Relations, states:

"In 1950 the State Department published a book entitled *"Postwar Foreign Policy Preparation"* which was a detailed description of postwar planning from 1939-45. From this book the staff of the subcommittee prepared a memorandum on the activities of persons associated with IPR who were active in postwar planning. This showed the very extensive activities of Esther Brunauer, V. Frank Coe, Lauchlin Currie, Harold Glasser, Alger Hiss, Philip C. Jessup, William T. Stone, and Harry Dexter White."



Senator Jenner.

SOME OF THESE NAMES appear in the Brownell and Hoover testimony. In the same series of hearings, Elizabeth Bentley, testifying concerning the Perlo spy group, said:

"In the progress of checking everyone's past, I found that Mr. Glasser had, at one time been pulled out of that particular (Perlo) group and had been turned over to a person whom both Mr. Perlo and Mr. Charles Kramer refused to tell me who it was, except that he was working for the Russians, and later they broke down and told me it was Mr. Alger Hiss."

Why was all this testimony ignored? Some of it refers to the period while Glasser was in the Government; some of it deals with the time after he left the Government. In the latter period, Glasser was permitted to travel in Europe several times a year; the State Department granting visas even though congressional investigations produced public documents, printed and available to any citizen, establishing at least the suspicion that this man was engaged in espionage and might be a courier.

Three of the five letters introduced in Tuesday's testimony concerning Glasser, which created a sensation, were published in volume 2 of the Jenner hearings on interlocking subversion in Government departments.

THE FOLLOWING colloquy in these hearings is cited as an example:

"SENATOR WELKER: Mr. Glasser, is it not a fact that in your entire government duties you were engaged in espionage activities against the Government of the United States?"

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J. Edgar Hoover

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 N.Y. Mirror ☒

58 JAN 25 1954

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Harold Glasser

"MR. GLASSER: I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the grounds it may tend to incriminate me."

The congressional committees have come in for criticism both as to objectives and methods. But the fact is that they have done a magnificent job in uncovering the most atrocious ring of spies ever to penetrate to the highest positions in any government.

It is only the accident of a speech by Herbert Brownell that started a political row that has brought forth evidence long existing and long available. Martin Dies' House Committee on Un-American Activities was organized in 1938 and has produced an enormous volume of evidence against these people. The evidence was ignored. The spies were promoted until they reached top flight positions in the government.

The Jenner report states:

"...He (Glasser) was the financial expert of the American delegation in the formation of UNRRA and in the subsequent administration of this international body "throughout its whole life." In this capacity, he was one of those "with a predominant voice" in determining which countries should receive aid from UNRRA and which should not..."

* * *

IT HAS BEEN brought out in the White case that the Senate committee which confirmed his appointment had no knowledge of data in the possession of the executive branch of the Government. Senator Homer Ferguson so stated on television.

Congress should pass a law making it mandatory for the President, when he sends a name to the Senate for confirmation, to be required to provide all the data in his possession concerning the individual to the committee in charge and that should it transpire later that he failed to do so, that appointment become ipso facto null and void.

No One Farm Plan

By Fred Ottman



SOME years ago a lady lobbyist was hauled before a senatorial committee on charges of assorted skulduggeries. The investigators had searched her office and even turned up the rugs without finding any written evidence. The senators wondered how come?

The lady, who was bouncing, blond and bland, said it was very simple: Instead of buying file cabinets when she opened her office, she invested in an incinerator.

Then, on the other side of this picture, was a newspaperman I once knew in Michigan, who received one Christmas from the press agent of a utilities company a fountain-pen desk set, worth maybe \$4 when bought wholesale in quantities of 100.

My man, who was a quick one with the typewriter, wrote a note expressing profound thanks for the handsome and luxurious gift. A couple of years later he found himself red-faced and squirming, trying to explain before a congressional committee investigating utilities.

The moral of these tales is, don't write letters, and if you receive 'em, burn them. This saves secretarial salaries, storage space, and the necessity of testifying under oath for the statesman.

HONEST JOHN SNYDER, who was President Truman's Treasury Secretary and who now is vice president of the Willys-Overland Co., of Toledo, O. (an investment firm, not an auto maker), got me to thinking about letters.

Mr. Snyder wrote 'em, received 'em, and saved 'em. Now he's in the soup with the Internal Security subcommittee of Sen. William Jenner (R., Ind.).

He had a fellow working in his department named

Dr. Harold Glasser, an economist of considerable note. He also had, according to FBI boss J. Edgar Hoover, a dossier, charging Glasser with being a communist spy. This was back in 1940.

So Sen. Jenner & Co. hauled out the correspondence. In 1947 Glasser resigned with a cordial note to Secretary Snyder. The latter replied he was accepting the resignation with deep regret.

About that same time H. L. Louis, executive director of the Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., of New York, was thinking about hiring economist Glasser. He wrote Honest John, asking him what he thought.

The Treasury Secretary penned a letter about Glasser's qualifications; it included this peculiarly worded sentence:

"He (Glasser) has no hidden facets to his personal qualities which you would discover only after longer association with him."

Mr. Louis hired Glasser and worried not at all about the hidden facets until Elizabeth Bentley, the ex-spy, began talking under oath about Glasser's alleged Soviet connections. So Mr. Louis wrote Mr. Snyder another letter:

Was Mr. Snyder sure Glasser was an o. k. citizen? The Treasury Secretary replied that he still thought Glasser a fine fellow; that nothing had come to his attention indicating otherwise. Several more years passed and there was Glasser himself before the Senate committee. He wouldn't talk. Pleaded constitutional immunity when asked whether he was a Red.

So now that old letter writer, Mr. Snyder, has got to come here and explain in person what he meant by that hidden facet crack and tell why he'd heard nothing about Glasser's alleged spying activities when Mr. Hoover testified he'd sent reports on same to the Treasury.

That large lady with the small incinerator, it strikes me, was no dope.

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Probers Say Snyder Ignored FBI, Promoted Spy Suspect

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Date: NOV 19 1953

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (INS).—Senate Investigators hurled a new spy case charge against the Truman administration Wednesday, asserting that ex-Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder ignored an FBI warning and promoted an alleged espionage accomplice of Harry Dexter White. The Senate subcommittee declared Snyder promoted and praised monetary expert Harold Glasser after the Treasury received FBI reports linking Glasser and White in Soviet espionage operations.

SUBCOMMITTEE Chair-man Jenner (R.-Ind.) challenged Snyder's statement that "all suspected subversives were separated from the department" 18 months after he became secretary.

Jenner cited the cases of Solomon Adler, Treasury Department attache in China from 1945 to 1950, and Victor Perlo, economist employed by the Treasury prior to 1947. Confessed ex-spy Elizabeth Bentley has named both Adler and Perlo as Red spy-ring members.

The subcommittee declared Snyder promoted Glasser Aug. 22, 1946, nearly six months after ex-President Truman ordered White kept in a high post even though he had been accused as a spy.

TRUMAN SAID he did this to keep from alerting espionage suspects to an FBI investigation then in progress. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover testified Tuesday he strongly opposed the move and that it "hampered" his probe.

JENNER MADE public a telegram from Snyder saying previous plans prevented him from accepting an invitation to appear but offering to "answer any questions."

Later, Snyder told a newsmen he notified the subcommittee after the hearing he will

Continued on Page 10



HAROLD GLASSER
Named in 1945 in FBI "alert."
(AP Photo)

Charge Snyder Didn't Heed FBI

Continued from Page 2

"be glad to see them" if they
so desire.

He said he had not had time
to read complete accounts of
Wednesday's session and there-
fore would make no comment.

The charge involving Snyder
was the latest development in the
raging controversy touched off
by Attorney General Brownell
Nov. 6 when he declared Truman
knew White was a Communist
spy when he named him U. S.
director of the International
Monetary Fund.

Other developments: that when
Jenner indicated that when
pertinent FBI information has
been received, he will seek to
question Supreme Court Justice
Tom C. Clark, Truman's Attor-
ney General at the time White
was promoted from Assistant
Treasury Secretary to the IMF
job.

2. Subcommittee counsel, Rob-
ert Morris said the prob-
ers expect to receive on Monday
digests of FBI reports on Glasser,
Adler, Perlo and Frank Coe, all
former government jobholders
implicated in Communist under-
ground charges.

3. Jenner announced he will
ask Secretary of State
Dulles what has been done to
expedite the subcommittee's re-
quest for testimony from Igor
Gouzenko, onetime Russian code
clerk who "broke" the Canadian
atomic spy case.

4. President Eisenhower told
newsmen he will say no
more in the controversy, but that
he hopes the Communists in-
government problem will be
licked by next Election Day.

In the meantime, he said, the
Administration will proceed
vigorously to root out any re-
maining subversives in a way
that will not endanger individ-
ual liberties. The President
said forcefully that Americans
cannot forever live in fear of
each other.

Several Republicans, including
National GOP Chairman Leon-
ard W. Hall, joined in Mr. Eisen-
hower's hope that the Federal
payroll soon would be clear of
Communists. But they predicted
"communism" would be a big is-
sue in 1954.

JENNER MADE public this
statement from Snyder:

"The record clearly shows
that within approximately 18
months after I became head of
the Treasury Department and
its 116,000 employees, in the
best of my knowledge all sus-
pected subversives were sep-
arated from the department
and none have been found, so
I am advised, since I left."
Jenner then cited the Adler and
Perlo cases, and commented:
"Then Snyder was not accurate
in saying there were no sub-
versives in his department."

MORRIS ASSERTED there
was a "concentration" of Com-
munists in the Treasury Depart-
ment under the Truman admin-
istration, "particularly in the
monetary research division."
He noted that at a subcom-
mittee hearing last April 14,
Glasser refused, on grounds of
possible self-incrimination, to
confirm or deny charges that he
was a Red spy while on the gov-
ernment payroll.

Morris read into the record
an exchange of correspondence
between Snyder and Glasser. A
letter from Snyder, dated Aug.
22, 1946, informed Glasser that
he had been promoted to head
the Treasury's division of mone-
tary research at a salary of
\$10,000 a year.

A letter from Glasser, dated
Dec. 23, 1947, notified Snyder that
Glasser was resigning to "enter
private employment."
ON DEC. 26, 1947, Snyder wrote
Glasser, saying the Department
would miss his "fine work" and
adding: "It is gratifying to know
that your Treasury experience
has been pleasant and interesting
and I am sorry circumstances

have led you to seek connections
outside the government."

Another exhibit was a letter
written by Snyder to H. L. Lurie,
executive director of the Council
of Jewish Welfare and Federation
Funds, New York City, stating
that Glasser "has held very re-
sponsible positions in the Treas-
ury, as you know, and has also
been assigned to important over-
seas stations."

The Snyder letter added: "He
has no hidden facets to his per-
sonal qualities which you
would discover only after long
association with him."

Morris introduced a copy of a
letter to Snyder from Lurie,
dated Aug. 3, 1948, pointing out
that Elizabeth Bentley had given
"very disturbing" testimony about
Glasser to a Congressional com-
mittee.

UNDER DATE of Aug. 10,
1948, Snyder replied: "No in-
formation regarding Mr. Glasser
has been called to our attention
that had not previously been con-
sidered by the department prior
to my letter to you on Dec. 26,
1947, and all I can do at this time
is to reaffirm the appraisal
made of him in my earlier let-
ter."

TURNING SENATE SPOTLIGHT ONTO NEW FACETS OF COMMUNIST ESPIONAGE



Members of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee get around to new figures mentioned in the FBI report on Communist espionage. (L. to r., seated) Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson, chairman William E. Jenner and counsel Robert Morris. (Standing) Sens. John Butler and Olin Johnston. (International NOUN photo)

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Miss Gandy ✓

Snyder Promoted Spy Suspect Despite Report, Senators Told

Probers Say Ex-Treasury Secretary Advanced Glasser, Named by FBI

By Cecil Holland

Evidence was submitted to Senate investigators today indicating that former Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder promoted Harold Glasser after receiving FBI reports linking him with Harry Dexter White in Soviet espionage activities.

The evidence, mostly in the form of letters signed by Mr. Snyder, was studied by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

This is the committee which heard FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover testify yesterday that he had given repeated warnings that White, Glasser and others were connected with an alleged espionage ring. Glasser is a former Treasury Department official.

Mr. Snyder, now employed by an automobile manufacturing company in Toledo, Ohio, was invited by Chairman Jenner to appear and give what Senator

Jenner said was "some explanation of these very serious letters signed by him."

Mr. Snyder telegraphed that he had received the subcommittee's invitation too late for him to arrange his affairs so that he could be present at today's hearing.

Mr. Snyder added: "In connection with your present hearings, however, I want you to point out that the record clearly shows that within approximately 18 months after I became head of the Treasury Department and 116,000 employees, to the best of my knowledge, all suspected subversives were separated from the department and none have been found, so I am advised, in the department since I left."

Mr. Snyder added that he would be happy to furnish the subcommittee "any facts in my

(See GLASSER, Page "A-3.")

Times-Herald**Wash. Post**

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Wash. Star

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Glasser

(Continued From First Page.)

possession which you desire and to answer any questions the subcommittee may wish to ask.

As the letters were being read by Robert Morris, the subcommittee counsel, Senator Jenner interrupted to say there appeared to be discrepancies between what the letters indicated and what Mr. Snyder said in his telegram.

"We'll have to call him at some later time to get this situation straightened out," Senator Jenner added.

Other highlights of the day's session, at which no witness appeared, were:

1. Senator Jenner said another hearing would be held at 2 p.m. Monday to receive FBI summaries on Glasser, V. Frank Coe, Victor Perlo and Solomon Aler, all identified in FBI reports as having been connected with White in alleged espionage activities.

2. Senator Jenner said that until reports on various individuals were received, the subcommittee would not go into the matter of seeking information from Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, former Attorney General, on why White and others were

retained in Government service.

3. Senator Jenner also revealed that he had asked Secretary of State Dulles to request the Canadian government to reconsider its refusal to allow the subcommittee to question Igor Gouzenko, a key figure in the Canadian spy case.

Cites 46 Snyder Letter

One of the Snyder letters was dated August 22, 1946, notifying Glasser of his appointment as director of the Treasury Department's Division of Monetary Research, at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

Mr. Morris said this was after two FBI reports, according to the Hoover testimony, had been submitted against Glasser and others named as being connected with the Soviet spy ring.

Another was a December 26, 1947, letter expressing Mr. Snyder's regret that Glasser had resigned to accept a position in New York with the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

As this letter, which had been disclosed previously, was being read, Senator Jenner interrupted to say:

"And yet these reports (referring to the FBI reports) were in the hands of the Treasury when this letter was written?"

"According to Mr. Hoover's testimony," Mr. Morris replied.

Another letter placed in the record was written by Mr. Snyder to H. L. Lurie of the Welfare Fund organization on December 26, 1947. In this letter, Mr. Snyder praised Glasser's ability, and among other things, wrote: "He has no hidden facets to his personal qualities which you would discover only after longer association with him."

This led to the introduction of two letters that had not been used previously in the subcommittee's investigation. One was a letter from Mr. Lurie to Mr. Snyder on August 3, 1948, citing

the testimony against Glasser by Elizabeth Bentley, admitted former member of the espionage ring.

"I understand that Mr. Glasser was thoroughly investigated as a security risk while he was serving in the United States Treasury," Mr. Lurie wrote. "It would be very helpful to us at this time if we could receive an additional statement from you bearing upon this aspect of Glasser's career in Government service." In a letter dated August 10, 1948, Mr. Snyder replied:

"No information regarding Mr. Glasser has been called to our attention that had not been previously considered by the department prior to my letter to you of December 16, 1947, and all I can do at this time is reaffirm the appraisal I made of him in my earlier letter."

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Glasser More Dangerous Than White

There's more coming on communist conspiracy in U. S. Government. Senate Internal Security sub-committee (the Jenner group) is going more deeply into history of eight persons named as communists by FBI in 1945—but continued in Government jobs. Committee expects to show—

- Harold Glasser, was more important in Soviet underground than Harry Dexter White, was put into Treasury by Reds to check on White and control him. White—so far as records show—never joined Communist Party. Glasser was disciplined party member, committee says.
- Glasser was adviser to Henry Morgenthau, George C. Marshall, Will Clayton and other high officials on money matters.
- He was member of an economic mission to Japan in fall of 1945, to Germany in 1946.
- As associate director, then director of Treasury Monetary Research unit, he played major role in economic negotiations in 1946-47.
- He was adviser to Will Clayton at 1946 UNRRA conference, to Treasury Secretary John Snyder at meeting of International Bank governors.
- He was at four-power conference at Trieste in January, 1947, was adviser at Moscow foreign ministers' meeting same year.
- He resigned from Treasury Dec. 31, 1947.

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Letters to The Star

Mr. Spingarn Answers

My name was mentioned in The Star on August 20 in excerpts from the testimony of Harold Glasser before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

At the time of the Glasser hearings I wrote Robert Morris, chief counsel for the Senate committee, asking that my letter be incorporated in the transcript where reference was made to my name. He replied this was against policy. Therefore I request that the following portion of that letter be printed by The Star:

Dear Mr. Morris:

I have today received your letter of April 16, 1953, inclosing an excerpt from the testimony of Harold Glasser before the Internal Security Subcommittee on Tuesday, April 14, 1953.

I requested that you send me this excerpt on April 14, after learning from the press that my name had been mentioned by you in the course of your interrogation of Harold Glasser (who is a former Treasury Department official) about Victor Perlo, a former subordinate of Harold Glasser's in the Treasury Department. Both men left the Treasury Department in 1947, at which time I was Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury, acting, among other things, as legal counsel to the United States Secret Service and the other co-ordinated Treasury enforcement agencies. I was also the legal member of the Treasury's Loyalty Board at that time, and in the latter part of 1946 and the early part of 1947 had been alternate Treasury member of the President's Temporary Commission on Employee Loyalty and a member of the working committee of that commission which drafted the recommendations which became the present Government loyalty program. In 1949 I was transferred from the Treasury to the White House staff, and in 1950 became Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States until October of that year when I assumed my present post of Federal Trade Commissioner.

In your questioning of Harold Glasser on April 14 (according to the excerpt which you have sent me), you asked if he knew "that Victor Perlo, according to a security report, of which you had knowledge, was a member of the Communist Party?"

You then asked him if he knew "whether or not after that information was known subsequent to a conversation with one Stephen Spingarn, at the White House, Victor Perlo's Treasury record was cleared?"

Mr. Glasser refused to answer both questions on the grounds that it might incriminate him.

The purpose of this letter, is to state that any intimations which the questions you addressed to Mr. Glasser (or his refusal to answer them) may contain that the Treasury record of Victor Perlo was cleared after or as the result of a conversation with me at the White House (or anywhere else) is completely untrue.

I was one of the Treasury officials who participated in the handling of Treasury loyalty matters during the last three or four months of Victor Perlo's employment by the Treasury Department. The files of the Treasury Department contain a record of the handling of such matters. It is my understanding that Government officers and employees are prohibited by presidential directives dating back to 1948 from disclosing details about Government loyalty cases to congressional committees, that President Eisenhower has not rescinded these directives, so that, therefore, they are still in effect. I would like to state, however, that if President Eisenhower should decide that the national interest would not be prejudiced by making available to your subcommittee the loyalty files of the Treasury Department bearing on the Victor Perlo matter and by lifting the prohibition against oral testimony on this matter by Government officials, I would be available to testify before your subcommittee about my remembrance of the Treasury's handling of this matter which, I believe, was both sound and responsible. Incidentally, in 1951 the Republican chairman of the Central Loyalty Review Board praised the Treasury Department in the highest possible terms for its past handling of loyalty matters.

Stephen J. Spingarn,
Commissioner, Federal Trade Commission.

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(Harold Glasser held several important positions with the Government during the 12-year period ending in 1947. He was an adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury on financial matters, an adviser to Secretary of State Acheson, and he accompanied Secretary of State Marshall to the 1947 foreign ministers' conference in Moscow. When he was preparing to leave the Government, Mr. Acheson and Secretary of the Treasury Snyder wrote letters recommending him for private employment, the Treasury Secretary observing that there were no "hidden facets" to Glasser's personal qualities. The transcript of Glasser's testimony, or perhaps one should say his refusal to testify, before the Senate's Jenner committee on April 14 was released last week. The following excerpt is published to show, first, how well-intentioned officials were deceived by men like Glasser, and, second, the unusual length to which the constitutional protection against self-incrimination is being carried. It is an excerpt which also serves to show that investigative committees, although often criticized for their methods, are also doing good work in exposing persons who most certainly ought to be exposed.)



Harris & Ewing Photo.
HAROLD GLASSER.

Senator HENDRICKSON. Mr. Glasser, during your extended service in the Government of the United States, did you ever, at any time, perform any act or engage in any function which would tend to incriminate you?

Mr. GLASSER. I must refuse to answer that question on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Excuse me, sir.
(The witness consulted with his counsel.)

Senator SMITH. Mr. Glasser, will you tell us whether you now hold or if you ever held a Russian passport?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS (committee counsel). In 1946 did you know that Victor Perlo was a Communist?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you try to get Victor Perlo a job with the State Department in 1947 at a time when you knew he was a Communist?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know that Victor Perlo, according to a security report, of which you had knowledge, was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you subsequent to that time recommend Victor Perlo to a position in the State Department with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer

that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know whether or not after that information was known, subsequent to a conversation with one Stephen Spingarn, at the White House, Victor Perlo's Treasury record was cleared?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever have a conference with or concerning Stephen Spingarn at the White House?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator WELKER. Did you ever have anything to do with clearing the record on Victor Perlo?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know that a Treasury investigation was conducted of you in 1942?

Mr. GLASSER. I did know that there was a Secret Service investigation of me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did Harry Dexter White (deceased Assistant Secretary of the Treasury) aid in clearing you in that investigation?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you ever meet in the apartment of John Abt and Mary Price in New York City?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you an associate of Allen Rosenberg?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer

that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you worked in concert with Charles Kramer?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know George Silverman?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you worked with Maurice Halperin?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you associated and worked in Communist associations with one Donald Wheeler?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. With one Sol Lishinsky?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. With one Victor Perlo?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know William Taylor?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know Alger Hiss?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know a man named Edward Fitzgerald?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you attended Communist meetings with the aforementioned people?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Smith?

Senator SMITH. I believe you transferred from the Treasury to the War Production Board along in the first part of the war?

Mr. GLASSER. Yes. It was late in 1942; I believe October, 1942.

Senator SMITH. Before you transferred to the War Production Board, did you have any conference or conversation with any Communist, as to the duties that you were supposed and expected to perform once you got into the War Production Board activities?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you know Joel Gordon in connection with your UNRRA work?

Mr. GLASSER. I refuse to answer that question on the ground it would tend to incriminate me.

These Days

Another Red Quiz Dodger

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

HAROLD GLASSER, who had long been in government service, is now connected with the Council of Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds. This is an important organization which functions in this country and in Europe.

Glasser was called before the Jenner committee where he used the Fifth Amendment to refuse to answer questions which obviously could not incriminate him. For instance:

"Mr. Morris: Mr. Adler lived with you in Chicago at that time, did he not?"

"Mr. Glasser: I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me."

Solomon Adler, it is true, has been identified by two witnesses as a Communist, but how is it possible that a demonstrable fact, as to his living with Glasser, could incriminate Glasser? Either they did live together or they did not.

Similarly, Glasser used the Fifth Amendment in connection with an oath he took Jan. 8, 1944, to which he signed his name, and in it Glasser, among other things, swears "that I am not an alien, nor a Communist, nor a member of any Nazi bund organization, that I will not become a Communist, or a member of any Nazi bund organization during such time as I am an employee of the federal government."

THIS MAN, who has held some of the most important positions in the United States government,

to which I shall refer in a subsequent article, was shown this oath, signed by him.

Then the following colloquy occurred:

"Senator Jenner: Is that your signature, Mr. Glasser?"



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Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
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Mr. Winterrowd	_____
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Mr. Sizoo	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Baruch, Boardman, Brown, Clegg, Glavin, Ladd, Nichols, Rosen, Tracy, Winterrowd, Tele. Room, Holloman, Sizoo, Gandy

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Mr. Glasser: I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground that it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator Jenner: You refuse to answer whether or not that is your signature?

Mr. Glasser: Yes, sir, I refuse to answer that question.

Senator Jenner: You know your own signature when you see it, do you not?

Mr. Glasser: I refuse to answer that question, sir, on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

THIS AMAZING sequence of questions and answers followed:

Senator Welker: Were you

a member of the Communist party on the 8th day of January, 1944, when you were administered that oath when you took that oath?

Mr. Glasser: I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator Welker: You want to deny that you ever took an oath such as that, do you?

Mr. Glasser: I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator Welker: As a matter of fact, at the time you were administered that oath, you were a member of the Communist party?

Mr. Glasser: I refuse to answer that question on the ground it may tend to incriminate me.

Senator Smith: May I ask again did I understand the witness to say that admitting his own signature would be evidence tending to incriminate him?

Senator Jenner: That was his statement.

Senator Smith: Is that right, Mr. Glasser?

Mr. Glasser: Yes, sir.

Senator Smith: That you refuse to identify your own signature to an oath because to do so would tend to incriminate you?

Mr. Glasser: I refuse to answer the question on the grounds it would tend to incriminate me.

Senator Jenner made the point that he believed the witness was within his rights under the Fifth Amendment because if he admits that is his oath, he admits he lied when he took it.

HAROLD GLASSER, hidden away in a vast bureaucracy, was in a position to influence the policies and actions of the United States. His importance cannot be overestimated. Yet, he rejected identifying an oath which he signed and his own signature lest they incriminate him. When a man is so afraid of his past, and when that past was so important in American life, he needs to be investigated even more fully.

That is being done, but such an investigation would be incomplete unless it includes evidence as to how he got his job in the important council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, who gave it to him, who keeps him in that job, and what he did during his trips to Europe every year.

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Whittaker Chambers, who once performed services for the Communists, has named over 20 Americans, mostly government employees, who aided the Soviet spy net.

Igor Guzenko, Soviet embassy code clerk in Canada who eventually broke with the Soviet government, and told all he knew about its operations, has named more than a dozen Americans who co-operated with the Communists in their spying.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, labeled Bentley, a neurotic. Chambers was depicted as insane by the Communist lovers in this country.

Guzenko's information, submitted to the White House, State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1945, was ignored by all but the FBI.

Last week, Harold Glasser, a friend of former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and a wartime adviser and consultant of Gen. George C. Marshall, appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Glasser has been named as a Soviet agent by Bentley and Chambers and alluded to as such by Guzenko. Subsequently he was praised by the Secretary of State and assigned to important government missions by the White House, including luncheon or two with Marshall.

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When Glasser appeared before the subcommittee, Glasser declined to answer when asked if he had ever engaged in espionage while working for Uncle Sam.

Glasser refused to say whether he is or is not a Communist. He refused to say, on the grounds of possible self-incrimination, whether he turned over to Moscow any information obtained while on 30 or 40 foreign missions with Acheson.

Glasser is a symbol of the deadly ignorance of or willful disregard for the nation's security that existed during the past two administrations.

This is a serious allegation — but it is buttressed by facts and by the demonstrations of lying, chiseling, cringing witnesses who betrayed the trust placed in them by the American people.

Acheson, Marshall and Truman are depicted to the American people by their adulators as men with brilliant minds who knew what was best for the country. Acheson, the most vain of the triumvirate, always was ready with an insufferable sneer when criticized. The wolf-pack of sycophants employed as Washington News and radio reporters obligingly and consistently joined in hacking the critics to bits for tampering with "bipartisan foreign policy."

Yet these three were surrounded with espionage agents of the Soviet government, advised by agents of the Soviet government and fed by agents of the Soviet government. If they knew it, they never admitted it.

In fact, two years after the FBI had circulated a secret resume of Americans who were active in the Soviet spy net, Acheson praised Glasser highly and recommended him for a job.

A copy of the report was placed on Acheson's desk. It is inconceivable that Marshall would not have access to one. Truman got copy Number 1.

Not one of the Americans named ever was fired from the government payroll at that time. Vice President Richard Nixon, then Senator as a patriotic service to the people of his country, publicly called attention to the report in a Senate speech. He literally begged the Truman administration to do something about the Soviet spies on the public payroll. He might as well have been talking into a rain barrel.

Currently, Senator William Jenner of Indiana and the chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Robert Morris, are digging into the incredible tale of betrayal. Before they are through we shall have the entire story.

Marshall and Acheson will be given their day in the witness chair. This time the smear artists will be wise if they listen before they yap. If Glasser is any sample of what they will have to defend, they are welcome to the job.

Any government official who continued to employ and defend an aide—officially and reliably tagged as a Soviet spy—owes the American public an explanation. If he has one

RED SUSPECT HAD ACHESON INDORSEMENT

Accused Spy 12 Years
In U.S. Jobs

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

A Senate investigation yesterday bared the warm indorsement by former State Secretary Acheson of a government official two years after an intelligence warning that the man was a Soviet underground agent.

Acheson's commendation referred to the accused official as competent and "a good working companion."



Harold Glasser

This revelation led Chairman Jenner of Indiana of the Senate internal security subcommittee to predict that the inquiry would "expose a gigantic conspiracy against our country, working at top levels of our government."

The subcommittee last week started an investigation of how Communists penetrated the Roosevelt and Truman regimes and how they obtained positions of power from which those who successfully concealed their Red activities may not yet have been dislodged under the Eisenhower administration.

Refuses to Answer

Summoned to the witness stand yesterday was Harold Glasser, 47, Chicago-born son of Russian parents, never before questioned by a congressional committee, altho named by a number of witnesses as having been a spy during his 12-year government career.

To subsequent questioning by subcommittee counsel Robert Morris regarding his role in Soviet espionage, Glasser refused answers on the ground that his testimony might incriminate him.

The record as revealed by Morris showed Glasser, an economist, to have occupied high posts from 1935 to 1947 in the Works Progress Administration, the Agriculture and Treasury departments, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration, and the War Production board.

He also was this of-
ficial representative on missions
to South America, Germany,
Italy, England, and France, and
was an adviser to Gen. Marshall,
then Secretary of State, on a
trip to Moscow.

A secret memorandum, dated
Nov. 25, 1945, dealing with Soviet
espionage in the United States,
was put into the record by Mor-
ris. It had been prepared by
an official federal intelligence
agency. A portion of this memo-
randum, never before fully pub-
lished, had been referred to by
the then Rep. Nixon (R) of Cal-
ifornia, now Vice President, in a
House speech dealing with as-
pects of the Alger Hiss spy per-
jury case.

The memorandum, according
to Nixon, was circulated among
several key government depart-
ments and was made available to
President Truman. It was based
upon information provided by
Igor Gouzenko, code clerk in the
Soviet military attache's office in
Ottawa, Canada, who exposed
the Canadian espionage ring, and
upon the evidence of Elizabeth
Bentley, confessed courier for So-
viet military intelligence.

Glasser at the time of the mem-
orandum was chief assistant to
Assistant Treasury Secretary
Harry Dexter White, later to be

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revealed as a Soviet espionage agent by Whittaker Chambers, another admitted Soviet spy. The memorandum stated that Glasser had been selected by Alger Hiss for service under direct control of Soviet representatives.

Despite this report, Glasser continued in government office until he resigned late in 1947 to accept the post of director of the Institute Studies of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Studies, Inc., New York City, a post he still occupies.

Glasser conceded his close associations with Acheson during his government service. Morris read into the record a letter signed by Acheson and directed to H. L. Lurie, executive director of the federation, considering Glasser's employment.

The letter was dated Dec. 23, 1947, more than two years after circulation in government circles of the intelligence memorandum labeling Glasser a Soviet underground agent. It read:

"Dear Mr. Lurie:

"I knew Mr. Harold Glasser during my seven years in the State department as assistant secretary and undersecretary. We worked together on the problem of foreign funds control and other economic warfare matters, and he was a member of the United States delegations, of which I was chairman, to the first and second UNRRA council meetings. During these council meetings, I was impressed with his technical competence and his ability to work under the strain of long hours and difficult negotiations, carrying a large part of the burden of the financial committee of the council.

He was a good working companion, maintaining an extraordinary evenness of temper and good humor, under what were sometimes very trying circumstances. I am sure that he is able to approach problems in a well organized and analytical manner and that you will find him a first rate economist.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Acheson."

Not in Office Then

At the time he wrote this letter, Acheson was not in the State department, having resigned July 1, 1947. He was undersecretary of state at the time the intelligence memorandum was shown to key officials and President Truman. He was appointed State Secretary in 1949.

Glasser refused to answer when asked if his roommate at the U. of Chicago was Sol Adler, later a Treasury official, named as a Communist by two witnesses in recent congressional investigations. He refused to comment on testimony that White, who became No. 2 man in the Treasury under Secretary Morgenthau, got him into the Treasury department in 1936.

Asked if his first government mission as United States adviser to Ecuador in 1940 served subversive interests, he said an answer might incriminate him. He gave similar responses when asked about frequent foreign missions during the war years for UNRRA when Herbert Lehman, now Democratic senator from New York, was head of that organization. The diversion of UNRRA funds to the benefit of Soviet areas was a notorious scandal.

Former Adviser to Marshall And Acheson Balks at Red Quiz

By the Associated Press

A former Government economist refused to tell Senate investigators yesterday whether he conferred with Communists on advice he gave to former Secretaries of State George C. Marshall and Dean Acheson.

The witness, Harold Glasser, also balked at saying whether he is a Communist now or was during the 12 years he worked for the Government. He said that to answer these and other questions might tend to incriminate him.

Mr. Glasser testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in the investigation it has launched to expose the design by which Communist agents were able to infiltrate the executive legislative branches of the Government.

Chairman Jenner said the subcommittee members have been impressed by the ease with which Communists were able to move from one Federal agency to another "spinning their web of intrigue."

Attended Moscow Meeting.

Mr. Glasser testified that in April, 1947, as a Treasury Department economist, he attended the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow. He said he was an adviser there to Gen. Marshall, then Secretary of State, on matters affecting the territory of Trieste.

He was asked by Subcommittee Council Robert Morris whether he was a Communist at that time and whether he conferred with other Communists on the advice you gave to Secretary Marshall then.

The bespectacled Glasser, who has been identified by witnesses in other hearings as a Communist, refused to answer both questions on the ground that to do so might tend to incriminate him.

Was Assigned to UNRRA. He said that in 1944 he was assigned by the Treasury to work with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Ad-

ministration, serving as the "financial expert" of the United States delegation.

In that connection, he said, he had occasion to confer with Mr. Acheson, who then was Undersecretary of State and had "top responsibility" in the Government for UNRRA Affairs.

Mr. Glasser was asked whether he conferred with any Communists on advice he gave to Mr. Acheson. He refused to say, again, testifying the answer might tend to incriminate him.

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—Harris & Ewing.
 Senate Internal Security prob-
 ers heard that Harold Glasser,
 46, was once recommended to a
 private job by Dean Acheson,
 former Secretary of State. Mr.
 Glasser declined to say whether
 he was then or ever had been a
 communist. (Story was in yester-
 day's later editions of The News.)

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Glasser Won't Testify About Red Advice

By Murrey Marder
Post Reporter

A former Treasury economist, who was named in the 1948 spy ring hearings here, yesterday refused to tell Senate investigators whether he gave pro-Communist advice to high Federal officials between 1936 and 1947.

The witness, Harold Glasser, testified before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee. The group is seeking to develop new links to the testimony of Whitaker Chambers, and Elizabeth Bentley five years ago, and uncover Communist infiltration of Government.

In questioning Glasser, the subcommittee headed by Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.), spread on the record the names of many New Deal and Fair Deal officials, a development which appeared to have political implications for the 1954 congressional elections.

Adviser to Marshall

Glasser said that in 1947 he served as an adviser on economic problems of Trieste for then Secretary of State George C.



Associated Press

HAROLD GLASSER

... before Senate probes

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Marshall at the Council of Foreign Ministers meeting in Moscow.

Over a period of seven years, Glasser said, he attended possible "30 or 40" economic conferences with Dean Acheson when Acheson was Assistant Secretary of State and later Undersecretary of State.

Glasser refused on grounds of possible self-incrimination to say whether he is a Communist or whether he passed on to Federal officials advice he received from Communist sources.

"The fact is," Sen. Herman Welker, (R-Idaho) told Glasser, "that in your entire Government duties you were engaged in espionage activities against the United States."

Subcommittee Counsel Robert Morris produced a 1947 letter in which Dean Acheson gave a recommendation for Glasser on the civilian job which he obtained when he left the Government.

The letter, dated December 23, 1947, was addressed to H. H. Lurie, executive director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc. Glasser said he now is director of the council's Institute of Overseas Studies on a part-time basis at an annual salary of \$10,000. Associated for Seven Years

Acheson stated in the letter that he worked with Glasser for seven years on problems of "foreign funds control" and other economic warfare matters. He said Glasser served under him on two United States delegations to United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration council meetings.

Glasser "impressed" him, Acheson wrote, "with his technical competence" and his ability to carry "a large part of the burden of the financial committee of the council."

Acheson stated that Glasser was "a good working companion" who is "able to approach problems in a well-organized and analytical manner" and would be found to be "a first-rate economist."

At the time the letter was written, Acheson was not in the State Department. Acheson resigned from the department in July, 1947, and returned to it as Secretary of State in 1949.

Information which appears in last year's hearings before the same Senate subcommittee, and which was not mentioned yesterday, states that Glasser was under a loyalty investigation when he resigned from the Treasury on December 31, 1947.

Report List Measures

The present Federal loyalty program began in March of 1947. A Civil Service Commission report in last year's hearings states that when Glasser resigned, "Precautionary measures were taken to prevent Mr. Glasser's reemployment in the Federal service at a later date until the question of his loyalty has been resolved."

Glasser is a soft-spoken man of 47. He has repeatedly been accused of engaging in Communist underground work with Alger Hiss—who is now in prison—but yesterday was the first time Glasser has testified publicly.

He said he attended the University of Chicago and Harvard University. In 1936, after a job with the Works Progress Administration, Glasser began work at the Treasury Department. In 1940 he served as a financial adviser to the government of Ecuador, and in 1943 he was on another financial mission to North Africa. Later, back in the Treasury Department, Glasser said he served as an adviser to former Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Accused by Former Reds

Former Communists Chambers and Bentley have stated that the late Harry Dexter White, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Glasser, and Victor Perlo were fellow Communists in the department. Miss Bentley said Glasser had worked with Hiss in the Red underground.

Counsel Morris yesterday put in the record what he said was a part of a heretofore unpublicized intelligence report which mentioned Glasser and was dated November 25, 1945.

The report, obviously made to the FBI—referred to as the "bureau"—was based on statements by Miss Bentley. It said she was told that "Hiss of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department and two or three others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country."

Morris stressed the date of that report. He noted that it was referred to in 1950 by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, then a Congressman, as part of a secret 1945 memorandum "circulated among several Government departments and made available to the President."

Refuses to Identify List

Glasser was asked yesterday to identify a long list of persons named in that document and other records; he declined to do so. Morris asked him if he knew that after a conference with Stephen Spingarn at the White House, Victor Perlo's record was cleared. Glasser declined to answer that.

Stephen J. Spingarn, now a member of the Federal Trade Commission, told reporters yesterday: "The implication in the question is completely without truth." Spingarn said he has asked Morris for a copy of the transcript.

Spingarn was assistant general counsel in the Treasury Department and became a White House aide in 1949. At the Treasury Department he was counsel for the Secret Service and he served in counter-espionage work during World War II.

Acheson's Letter Read At Inquiry on Glasser

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A former Treasury economist who refused today to say if he had ever aided Communist espionage was shown to have been recommended by former Secretary of State Dean Acheson for a private position when he left the government in 1947.

The witness, Harold Glasser, forty-six, confirmed in a ninety-minute appearance before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee the facts of record on his twelve years as a treasury Department international monetary expert. However, he invoked the Fifth Amendment's guaranties against self-incrimination to counter all questions on Communism, including a charge he had once worked at espionage with Alger Hiss, convicted perjurer.

The hearing, second of a series the subcommittee is holding to examine persons linked with the Hiss case, also developed evidence that the White House and top government agencies were advised as early as November, 1945, that Miss Elizabeth Bentley had told the Federal Bureau of Investigation what she had learned as a courier for a Communist spy ring, and had named thirty-seven government employees, including Hiss and Mr. Glasser, as links in the ring.

Indorsed in Letter

Mr. Acheson's warm indorsement of Mr. Glasser, whom he knew as a consultant on economic problems, took the form of a letter written Dec. 23, 1947. Mr. Acheson at that time was a private citizen. He had resigned as Assistant Secretary of State on July 1, 1947, and was not appointed Secretary until Jan. 7, 1949.

The letter, a photostatic copy of which was entered in the subcommittee record, was typed on Mr. Acheson's personal stationery. It was addressed to H. L. Lurie, executive director of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Inc., of 165 W. 46th St., New York, which soon thereafter hired Mr. Glasser at \$10,000 a year to become director of its Institute of Overseas Studies.

Mr. Acheson wrote that he had

known Mr. Glasser during his seven years in the State Department and had worked with him at United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council meetings, where he had been impressed with Mr. Glasser's "technical competence and his ability to work under the strain and long hours of difficult negotiations."

He commended Mr. Glasser as "a good working companion, maintaining an extraordinary evenness of temper and good humor," and concluded: "I am sure that he is able to approach problems in a well-organized and analytical manner and that you will find him a first-rate economist."

At Mr. Acheson's Washington law office, it was said he was vacationing out of town and could not be reached.

There was no mention in the letter, or in the record of today's hearing, of a memorandum previously received by the subcommittee from the Civil Service Commission which reported that Mr. Glasser had resigned Dec. 31, 1947, while being investigated under the loyalty program instituted March 21, 1947, by former President Truman.

The C. S. C. memorandum reported the investigation had been dropped when Mr. Glasser resigned, but that "precautionary measures" were taken to prevent his re-employment by the government "until the question of his loyalty had been resolved."

To all questions on Communist membership or association with the Communists at U. N. R. R. A. conferences abroad, Mr. Glasser replied with refusals to answer. He did admit to many business conferences with Mr. Acheson when the latter was Under Secretary, estimating the number at "thirty or forty."

Witness Won't Answer

He also refused to say whether he knew whether Victor Perlo, named as a ring chief by Miss Bentley, had been cleared for a State Department post in 1947 after a conference with Stephen Spingarn, a former White House administrative aid who is now a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Reached this afternoon, Mr. Spingarn commented: "The implication of the question is completely without truth."

Meanwhile, the House Un-



Herald Tribune—United Press telephoto
Harold Glasser, former Treasury Department official, who testified in Washington yesterday before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

American Activities Committee heard another unco-operative witness, Dr. Daniel Fine, a twenty-nine-year-old Boston physician, who refused to answer a series of questions concerning membership in or association with New Haven, Conn., Communist groups while he was a member of Yale's Class of 1944. The committee is investigating communism in colleges.

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SUBCOMMITTEE COUNSEL ROBERT MORRIS SAID ELIZABETH BENTLEY, CONFESSED FORMER COMMUNIST SPY RING COURIER, TESTIFIED LAST YEAR THAT GLASSER WAS A MEMBER OF THE SO-CALLED PERLO GROUP OF COMMUNISTS IN THE TREASURY. MISS BENTLEY TESTIFIED, HE SAID, THAT SHE LEARNED GLASSER HAD BEEN "PULLED OUT" AND "TURNED OVER" TO ALGER HISS TO WORK FOR THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

MORRIS ALSO READ INTO THE RECORD AN EXCERPT FROM FORMER COMMUNIST WHITTAKER CHAMBER'S BOOK LABELING GLASSER AS ONE OF SEVERAL COMMUNISTS. ✓ WHOM THE LATE HARRY DEXTER WHITE HAD "GUIDED INTO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT."

GLASSER REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER HE KNEW ANY OF THE PERSONS NAMED IN THESE REPORTS.

"THE FACT IS," SAID SEN. HERMAN WELKER (R-IDA.), "THAT IN YOUR ENTIRE GOVERNMENT DUTIES YOU WERE ENGAGED IN ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

GLASSER, PEERING THROUGH THICK GLASSES, REFUSED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THIS. HE SAID HIS ANSWER TO THIS AND OTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT COMMUNISM MIGHT TEND TO INCRIMINATE HIM.

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DATE 10/21/99 BY SP1C/K/for

69 MAY 14 1953

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Kisseloff-79227

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Gearty _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ADD 2 LOYALTY

THE ACHESON LETTER WAS ON PERSONAL STATIONERY HEADED "DEAN ACHESON." AND DATED DEC. 23, 1947. THIS WAS IN THE PERIOD WHEN ACHESON WAS OUT OF GOVERNMENT, HAVING RESIGNED AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JULY 1, 1947, AND BEFORE HE BECAME SECRETARY OF STATE IN 1949. THE LETTER, WRITTEN TO H. L. LURIE, DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL IN NEW YORK CITY (165 W. 46TH ST.), SAID ACHESON HAD KNOWN GLASSER FOR SEVEN YEARS IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY, AND MET WITH HIM DURING SESSIONS OF THE U. S. UNRRA COUNCIL.

"DURING THESE COUNCIL MEETINGS, I WAS IMPRESSED WITH HIS (GLASSER'S) TECHNICAL COMPETENCE AND HIS ABILITY TO WORK UNDER THE STRAIN OF LONG HOURS AND DIFFICULT NEGOTIATIONS, CARRYING A LARGE PART OF THE BURDEN OF THE FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL," THE LETTER READ. "HE WAS A GOOD WORKING COMPANION, MAINTAINING AN EXTRAORDINARY EVENNESS OF TEMPER AND GOOD HUMOR UNDER WHAT WERE SOMETIMES VERY TRYING CIRCUMSTANCES."

"I AM SURE," THE LETTER CONCLUDED, "THAT HE IS ABLE TO APPROACH PROBLEMS IN A WELL ORGANIZED AND ANALYTICAL MANNER AND THAT YOU WILL FIND HIM A FIRST RATE ECONOMIST."

4/14--S1210P

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Gearty _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ADD 3 LOYALTY

GLASSERS SAID HE WENT TO WORK FOR THE TREASURY LATE IN 1936 AFTER A JOB WITH THE WPA.

IN 1940, HE SAID, HE WAS SENT AS FINANCIAL ADVISOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR. HE REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER WHITE GOT HIM THIS OR OTHER TREASURY ASSIGNMENTS.

MORRIS DISPLAYED SEVERAL EFFICIENCY REPORTS SIGNED BY WHITE GIVING GLASSER AN "EXCELLENT" RATING.

AFTER TWO YEARS IN ECUADOR, GLASSER SAID, HE RETURNED TO WASHINGTON, THEN SERVED SEVERAL MONTHS IN 1943 AS CHIEF OF THE FINANCIAL SECTION OF THE NORTH AFRICAN ECONOMIC BOARD IN ALGIERS.

RETURNING, HE BECAME AN ADVISOR TO FORMER SECRETARY MORGENTHAU.

4/14--S1216P

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Ladd ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Gearty _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Mr. Sizoo _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ADD 4 LOYALTY (1216P)

GLASSER REFUSED TO IDENTIFY WHAT WAS APPARENTLY HIS SIGNATURE ON A NON-COMMUNIST OATH SIGNED IN THIS PERIOD -- JAN. 8, 1944. HE REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER HE WAS A COMMUNIST WHEN HE TOOK THE OATH.

HE SAID HE CONTINUED TO SERVE INTERMITTENTLY AS A FINANCIAL ADVISOR TO THE UNRRA COUNCIL, AND SAID ACHESON WAS IN CHARGE OF THE U. S. COUNCIL. HEADS OF THE ENTIRE UNRRA IN THIS PERIOD, HE SAID, WERE FORMER GOV. HERBERT H. LEHMAN, NOW DEMOCRATIC SENATOR FROM NEW YRK, AND FORMER MAYOR FIORELLO LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK.

GLASSER SAID THAT WHILE HE GAVE ADVICE TO THE UNRRA COUNCIL WHICH DISTRIBUTED RELIEF TO WAR-RAVAGED LANDS, HE TRIED TO PRESENT TREASURY POLICY, AND NONE OF HIS IDEAS WAS EVER ADOPTED WITHOUT BEING "TEMPERED" BY OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

HE REFUSED TO SAY IF ALGER HISS WAS PRESENT AT THE MEETINGS, OR WHETHER HE KNEW HIM.

GLASSER WENT TO MOSCOW IN APRIL, 1947, AS ADVISOR TO FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE GEORGE C. MARSHALL AT THE COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS, HE SAID. HE REFUSED TO SAY WHETHER HE WAS A COMMUNIST OR CONFERRED WITH COMMUNISTS AT THIS TIME.

HE LEFT THE GOVERNMENT IN DECEMBER, 1947, HE SAID, TO TAKE HIS PRESENT \$10,000 A YEAR PART-TIME JOB WITH THE JEWISH GROUP.

MORRIS CITED A 1950 SPEECH BY VICE PRESIDENT NIXON, THEN A HOUSE MEMBER, SAYING THAT A "SECRET MEMORANDUM ON SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN THE UNITED STATES" HAD BEEN PASSED TO FEDERAL DEPARTMENT HEADS AND MADE AVAILABLE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

MORRIS PUT PART OF THIS MEMO IN THE RECORD. IT WAS APPARENTLY AN FBI REPORT ON MISS BENTLEY'S TESTIMONY TO THE FBI ON QUESTIONING OF IGOR GUZENKO, THE RUSSIAN CODE CLERK WHO BROKE A SOVIET SPY RING IN CANADA. IT REPEATED THE CHARGE THAT HISS "HAD TAKEN HAROLD GLASSER OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND TWO OR THREE OTHERS AND HAD TURNED THEM OVER TO DIRECT CONTROL BY THE SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY."

4/14--GE230P

~~SECRET~~

FEDE

BU BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED IN WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 19 1954	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/15; 4/5, 22, 28, 29/54	REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM H. ATKINSON
TITLE HARRY DEXTER WHITE			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:			
FOI/PA # 246,845 APPEAL # CIVIL ACT. E.O. # 12352 DATE 2-13-86 INITIALS pte			11-1 [Handwritten initials and date]

Referral/Consult

Classified by Multiple Sources
Declassify on: OADR 1499 m/c/p/c
2/13/86

AGENCY 100th Lab, Cia
REQ. REC'D _____
DATE FORW. 5-27-54
HOW FORW. 0-6, 0-24, 0-28
BY 100th

3) Bureau. Itfs. and
office receiving copies of
reports requested to make
correction on page 1 & 7
rs 0-17 5-27-54 RPH

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED		<i>101-4053-1255</i>	
204 MAR 15 1961 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1 - Bureau (101-4053) 1 - Charlotte (Info) (RM) 1 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM) 1 - New York (65-15344) (Info) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (Info) (RM) 3 - Washington Field (65-5428)		MAY 20 1954 RECORDED-42 INDEXED-42	

PROPERTY OF FBI: This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned. Kisseloff-

Kisseloff-79303

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

WFO 65-5428

Referral/Consult

[Redacted]

[Redacted] (S)

Referral/Consult

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Referral/Consult

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[Redacted]

Referral/Consult

(S)

Kisseloff-79304

~~SECRET~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: OCT 12, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-10-84 BY SP7 mac/jte

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

WFO by letter 10-12-55 stated T. Page Nelson, Treasury Department, advised Treasury had in its possession a five foot cabinet containing Treasury material which White had while employed at the International Monetary Fund. On White's death (August, 1948) the material was returned by the Fund to Treasury. WFO advised the bulk of material consists of chronological files, filed by months, one folder for each month for the period November, 1934, to April, 1946, each folder approximately one inch in thickness. The files are made up of memoranda, communications and documents concerned with day to day operations of phases of Treasury business in which White apparently had some interest. There is also one drawer labeled "Inter Treasury Memoranda" filed by names, among which are William Henry Taylor, Goe (Virginus Frank), Glasser (Harold), all mentioned by Elizabeth T. Bentley as involved in Soviet espionage operations. However, they were also Treasury Department employees. These memoranda contain material concerning operations in the Treasury along the lines of that individual's interest.

WFO advised during conversation with Nelson it was learned Treasury is greatly concerned over Senator Eastland's request that his Subcommittee be permitted to review this material. Nelson said it was necessary to answer Senator Eastland promptly and if the FBI were reviewing the material in question, the response to Senator Eastland would possibly cite this fact and further state for that reason no decision could at present be made by Treasury re the Senator's request for these files. Nelson also estimated conservatively it would take a trained economist about three months to analyze this material.

Enclosure *sent* 10-13-55
101-4053Ticklers: Boardman
Belmont
Branigan
Jensen

RECORDED - 91

INDEXED - 97

RGJ:rmp
(5)

OCT 27 1955

5-RET

59 NOV 1 1955

Kisseloff-79302

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (101-4053)

DATE: 11/18/55

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-5428)

SUBJECT: HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ESPIONAGE - R
(OO - WFO)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/22/82 BY [signature]

11/12/9/55

AT WFO

re Taylor

jmc

Clifford J. Hynning

Re WFO airtel dated 11/8/55, reporting the results of an interview with CLIFFORD JAMES HYNNING.

On the morning of 11/8/55, HYNNING was interviewed by SAs ALBERT C. HAYDEN, JR. and THOMAS A. MENDENHALL at which time he desired to furnish information concerning CLARENCE O. TORMOEN, a Treasury Department security officer, in connection with TORMOEN's handling of HYNNING's loyalty hearings.

At this time HYNNING also furnished some information concerning HARRY DEXTER WHITE. HYNNING stated that he had been openly opposed to WHITE at a time when WHITE was a power in the Treasury Department. He explained this by stating that on one occasion in 1944 when a Treasury memorandum had been written recommending that after Germany's defeat United States troops be withdrawn from Germany, and that the occupation of Germany be turned over to Germany's continental neighbors, he had opposed this recommendation. He further stated that when asked to write a chapter in MORGENTHAU's book "Germany Is Our Problem," on the subject of United States troops participation in the occupation of Germany, he had refused. HYNNING at this time mentioned that he admired BYRON SCOTT, attorney for WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, and had talked with SCOTT concerning TORMOEN.

On this occasion, because of a previous commitment, HYNNING terminated the interview agreeing to return to the WFO at 2:30 p.m. on the same date (11/8/55) for an interview concerning WHITE.

ENCLOSURES - 2

TAM:NAK

1 - WFO 101-2637 (HYNNING)
1 - WFO 100-17493 (GREGORY)

(5)

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12-7-55
jmc:myg"

NOV 18 1955

*Henry Bitterman D.C.**Eng. Gr. Josiah E. Dubois, Jr. D.C.*

As to individuals participating in drafting the MORGENTHAU Plan HYNNING named JOSIAH DUBOIS, ANSEL LUXFORD, JOHN PEHLE, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, HENRY BITTERMAN, SOLOMON ADLER and OTTO NATHAN who was employed by the Treasury at that time on leave from his teaching post. HYNNING stated that JOSEPH FRIEDMAN also assisted in writing the Plan but none of the "stuff" FRIEDMAN wrote ever got into MORGENTHAU's book. In connection with the MORGENTHAU Plan, HYNNING, during the interview, mentioned that DUBOIS still maintained a copy of everything he did in connection with the MORGENTHAU Plan. HYNNING stated that these were copies of Treasury documents which DUBOIS was in possession of either at his home or at his office. *D.C.*

In discussing WHITE's policies towards Germany HYNNING stated that he did not think WHITE had any intention of harming the United States but had great animosity toward Germany. He stated that WHITE desired chaos and confusion in post-war Germany and did not want any controls in effect because that would have meant rebuilding Germany. HYNNING pointed out that there were many people at that time who felt as WHITE did toward Germany, and that he did not associate any disloyalty on the part of WHITE because of WHITE's feeling towards Germany. HYNNING stated that WHITE also had great animosity toward the American business community.

HYNNING then went on to state that WHITE was one of the most brilliant men he had ever known, able, well spoken, and completely unafraid. He stated, however, that WHITE was extremely arrogant.

HYNNING stated that WHITE had around him a small group of people who seemed to occupy different relationships to him than others on WHITE's staff. He stated that he assumed that these persons were brought into the Treasury by WHITE. He stated that among these individuals some were competent and others incompetent but under WHITE's protection. Among the group considered close to WHITE by HYNNING were:

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR
HAROLD GLASSER

~~VIRGINIUS FRANK COE~~
~~WILLIAM LUDWIG KULLMAN~~
~~JOSEPH SILVERMAN~~
~~VICTOR PERLO~~
~~SONYA GOLD~~ *Sonia Gold*

D.C.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR

HYNNING stated that he and WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR did not get along well together. He related an incident which occurred shortly after he, HYNNING, had become employed by the Treasury. He said that on one occasion while visiting an Army camp he learned that Army people were critical of a "study" that had been made by the Treasury under TAYLOR's direction. HYNNING later told one of TAYLOR's assistants that he had heard that the study was no good and as a result HYNNING was called into his superior's office concerning the matter at which time TAYLOR was present. HYNNING stated that TAYLOR was a very pontifical individual. HYNNING also recalled how TAYLOR, after returning from London as a Treasury representative, had related at a Treasury Department staff meeting held in 1944 how he had "outsmarted" the State Department, the British, and everyone else by getting into Athens, Greece, during the civil war in 1944. HYNNING pointed out that Athens was never a great financial center and said that he had often wondered what Treasury business could have taken TAYLOR to Athens. He stated, however, that he gathered that WHITE had instructed TAYLOR to go to Athens, and stated that WHITE thought TAYLOR was "magnificent" in having been able to get there. WHITE considered this quite a "personal coup." HYNNING further mentioned that TAYLOR at that time was quite anti-British. ✓

HAROLD GLASSER *D.C. III*

In addition to what appears on pages 61, 62, and 70, of HYNNING's answer to charges, concerning GLASSER, he stated that he considered GLASSER to be a very "forthright" individual. He stated that GLASSER was very close to WHITE and that he was very capable. He further stated that he assumed that WHITE and GLASSER must have at times had

"some differences" because they both had fiery tempers. HYNNING expressed mild surprise that GLASSER had not "faced the music" and testified fully and frankly when questioned openly about his past activities. In connection with the above, HYNNING stated he had no knowledge of any Communist affiliation or sympathy on the part of GLASSER and he was not fully aware of the extent of GLASSER's testimony on the subject.

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE

HYNNING stated that he knew very little concerning FRANK COE. He stated that COE had been with the Foreign Economics Administration and later, after employment with the Treasury Department for a period of time, had gone with the International Monetary Fund.

WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN

HYNNING stated that among the close associates of WHITE on his staff was WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN. He said that ULLMAN was not competent and that it was a commonly held opinion in the Treasury Department that ULLMAN held a high position in Treasury over and beyond his talents.

HYNNING stated that the Loyalty Hearing Board had asked him what he knew about ULLMAN. He stated that he recalled on one occasion in 1946 or 1947 he had attended with ULLMAN a meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on Lend Lease. HYNNING said that on this occasion the question related to the rate of exchange between the Russian ruble and the United States dollar, in connection with a debt owed by Russia to the United States. An arrangement had been worked out whereby the operating expenses of the United States Embassy in Moscow were to be applied against the debt in connection with Russia's lend-lease obligations. HYNNING advised that Russia had agreed to this arrangement and that the "diplomatic" rate of exchange agreed upon was favorable to the United States. ULLMAN, however, at the meeting objected to the "diplomatic" rate rather than the "official" rate, stating that it was not the usual method for settlement. HYNNING stated that at this meeting he

WFO 65-5428

Department but just what his duties were remained a mystery to everyone. HYNNING characterized SILVERMAN as a "strange fellow, a little crazy, and a first-class pest." He stated that SILVERMAN was often observed going through other people's desks and that a number of people wanted to get him fired but WHITE would not permit it. He stated that SILVERMAN did not appear to have any particular assignments and was generally considered to be a charity case.

VICTOR PERLO

HYNNING stated VICTOR PERLO was incompetent in the field of international finance. He characterized PERLO as a brilliant statistician who was placed in charge of trade policy concerning which he knew nothing. He stated that PERLO was employed in the Treasury Department from six months to a year, and that when he, HYNNING, returned from Germany in December, 1945, PERLO was at the Treasury as Chief of the Trade or Commercial Policy Section of the Division of Monetary Research. HYNNING stated that PERLO's holding of this job in the Treasury caused considerable comment, particularly as to how PERLO had secured this position. HYNNING stated that he had previously known PERLO when PERLO was a chief of statisticians with another government agency. He characterized PERLO as being a very arrogant person. He stated that he did not know the extent of association between PERLO and WHITE.

SOLOMON ADLER

D.C. Ill. China Eng. Va.

In addition to information concerning SOLOMON ADLER, appearing on pages 72 - 75 of HYNNING's answer, HYNNING advised that he had also considered ADLER to be a very likeable and able individual. He stated that ADLER and GLASSER were old friends having attended college together in Chicago. HYNNING recalled that ADLER had married a girl who was employed as an economist in the Treasury.

(10) My first information on the public charges against White, Glasser, Coe and Adler came from the published proceedings before Congressional committees (para. 96). In view of the serious charges that have been publicly levelled at former Treasury officials and the growing criticism of the Morgenthau Plan for Germany, I have related three instances where I sharply disagreed with the policies or views of former Treasury officials (para. 97):

(a) The control of inflation in occupied Germany, where I initially opposed the "do nothing" policy of the Morgenthau Plan until it became official policy of the Government and I later welcomed the abandonment of this policy in 1946 (paras. 98-101);

(b) The withdrawal of U. S. troops from Germany, where I openly opposed in departmental meetings an important aspect of the Morgenthau Plan; later I declined a proffered assignment on the Secretary's book (paras. 102-106); and

(c) The attempted gift of surplus property to Czechoslovakia where I held the gift to be unlawful (para. 107).

(11) Would any of this have been consistent with sympathetic association? It is difficult (paras. 46-55) to recreate at this late

date the past in which there may have occurred the alleged conversation which ^{gave} rise to the charges of the Bill of Particulars. But, taking into account the probable differences in professional training and experience of the informant and myself, recognizing the essential logical

(93)

My relationship to Glasser and Coe was entirely limited to office meetings and office telephone calls. The same is true of Harry Dexter White, except for the Walter Ostrow party which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. White and my wife and myself, along with several others. In the case of Nixon, I once had him in my home shortly after our return from Germany, and I have had no relationship with him since. In the case of Kamarck we have visited one another's home once (same occasion as the Nixon visit to my home), and we have had a few lunches during the office day. In the case of Adler I had somewhat more extended social relationships, but that was only in the period prior to his extended leave or after his reinstatement by the Treasury loyalty board and prior to his resignation and departure for England. At these times I had no knowledge of anything improper in his case; in fact, the contrary, in the later period he had just been "cleared" by the Department after publicity and a hearing. Only one of the named persons falls in the category of a friend and that is Col. Bernard Bernstein whom I have regarded as a respected superior.

(94)

During the period of my acquaintanceship with these named persons I do not recall observing any statements or activities on their part which were suggestive of communist sympathies, subversion or espionage.

(95) While I no longer recall the occasions or the specific statements, I do recall hearing several of the persons named above express from time to time their admiration of the performance of the Russian forces in withstanding the German offensives, their view that peace in the post-war world was dependant upon Russian cooperation after the end of the war, their occasional criticism of the British for being "soft" towards the Germans, and their hope that the Russians would prove "firm" in dealing with the Germans. I did not regard such views as necessarily "pro-Soviet" at the time. Nor do I believe that such views, by themselves alone, would justify a person in classifying these views as "pro-Soviet" today. The general tenor of these views can be found in Mr. Morgenthau's book, Germany Is Our Problem, ch. VII, entitled "Germany as an Anti-Russian Smoke Screen." These views were in part an erroneous reading of the history that was then yet to be made.

(96) My first knowledge of the charges against Messrs. White, Glasser, Coe and Adler came from the newspapers in the course of 1948 and later years. I recall that when the documentary evidence in White's handwriting became available in the course of the developments of the Hiss case Lawrence Linville and I studied the newspaper accounts of the text of the White notes in some detail. We agreed that the content and

51

form of several items did not seem explainable on a theory of White's innocence, i.e., that it was unlikely that White could have made the particular notes in the course of Treasury business or as notes for a personal diary. (See Exhibit 19) From that time hence I frequently said to acquaintances within the Treasury and out that it was my opinion that the case against White was not insubstantial and that an analysis of the Morgenthau Plan might add evidence to the case.

(97) In view of the serious charges that have been publicly levelled at Mr. White and Mr. Glasser, who were formerly officials of the Treasury with whom I have had official dealings, and in view of the suggestion of the Bill of Particulars that my response set forth my association with these persons, I wish to relate three incidents of which I have direct knowledge. It must of course be realized that in the many years during which I have served in the Treasury I had many dealings with various officials, to whom it was my duty to render legal services as an attorney-adviser. In the great majority of such dealings the matters involved were such that I took no exception to the proposed course of action on which my legal advice was requested. The incidents related herein were exceptional, in number as well as in nature. They show that I had no hesitation in opposing

the wisdom of an important aspect of the plan that became popularly known by the Secretary's name and to decline a proffered assignment on the Secretary's book. Nothing in the above should be read as in the least impugning the motives or good faith of the many persons who accepted and defended the troop withdrawal plan.

(107)

Was this consistent with sympathetic association with the Morgenthau Disagreement on surplus property gift to Czechoslovakia. Plan?

Some time in the spring of 1946 I was called to the office of Harold Glasser, then Assistant Director of the Division of Monetary Research, to participate in a discussion of a proposal to give Czechoslovakia some surplus property "for free" as an inducement to a quick settlement of some outstanding issues involved between our military and the Czech authorities with respect to advances of Czech currency. I no longer recall the details of the currency problem other than that it had been made complex through changes in the rate of exchange during the period of the advance of the currency. I said that a "free" transfer of surplus property could be made only under the special provisions of the Surplus Property law with respect to transfers to U. S. educational and charitable institutions, and not to any foreign government. I did point out that the Executive had wide discretion in fixing the disposal price of surplus property, particularly in the case of bulk sales to foreign

governments. Mr. Glasser said that he wanted the U. S. to make an outright gift to Czechoslovakia and to publicize it as a gift. When I said that such a "free" transfer would be clearly illegal, Mr. Glasser became very angry with me and told me that I was not the kind of lawyer that was wanted in the Treasury. He wanted a lawyer who would not say no but who would say yes and show him how to do what he wanted to do. He said that he would get another lawyer. I replied that such a course was his privilege and left the room. I reported the above at the time to my superior, Mr. J. B. Friedman, who approved my legal analysis.

Exhibit 24 is a memorandum by me to J. B. Friedman, dated March 11, 1946, entitled "Use of Surplus Property to Satisfy Claims by Czechoslovakia in Connection with United States Military Occupation." This memorandum contained the following:

"It is my recommendation that the initiative for handling the Czechoslovakian claim should rest entirely with the Department of State and that the Treasury Department should not press any particular solution upon the Department of State at this time, certainly not in terms of using surplus property in a manner of highly dubious legality."

So far as I know, Mr. Glasser's proposal for a "free" gift of surplus property to Czechoslovakia was dropped. This incident took place before Czechoslovakia became Communist.

going to Mr. Dodge and the Decartelization function becoming a separate Division of Investigation of Cartels and External Assets, Mr. Nixon became acting director of the latter. Since I already had my orders to return to the U. S., I do not recall reporting to Nixon as a superior at any time.

(119) As I have already reported in my statement about Mr. Kamarek, I had Mr. and Mrs. Nixon in my home in 1946 to show some kodachromes of Germany. I have never been in Nixon's home, and do not recall having lunch with him or any other relations since my kodachrome party. I have seen him occasionally on the street and have acknowledged his greeting. I regarded him strictly as a wartime acquaintance.

(120) Harold Glasser. I believe that I first met Mr. Glasser in the Treasury in 1944 in connection with the preparatory work on the German program. My association with him at this time was very slight. I was then assigned to work abroad by the Treasury. After I returned to the Treasury in late 1945 I had many official relations with him in my capacity as the lawyer principally assigned to surplus property and lend-lease settlements and Italian affairs. In this connection I frequently saw him on office matters. I have already related the Czech incident where I found myself in opposition to a course of action proposed by Mr. Glasser. At no time have I had social relations with Mr. Glasser outside of office lunches and Christmas parties at the Treasury. I regarded him strictly as an office acquaintance.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1179478-1

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Page 4 ~ Referral/Consult;

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Washington Field (121-5999)

SAC,

Director, FBI

JAMES EARL RAY
aka James Earl Lynn, "ooly," "Jim"
Chief
European Division
Office of International Finance
Treasury Department
Washington, D. C.
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT - RAYMOND

Attached are Photostats of material furnished this Bureau relative to the captioned individual. Conduct a full field investigation () a preliminary inquiry (). Budesat 1/8/54

conduct a PI to:

() Determine whether captioned person is identical with the individual mentioned in Bufiles; if so, convert.

() Determine whether captioned person is identical with the individual mentioned in Bufiles. If identical, ascertain whether sufficient information is available to warrant an FFI; if so, convert.

() Determine whether sufficient information exists to warrant an FFI; if so, convert.

Each PI should be sufficiently complete to resolve the question of loyalty.

If converted, advise Bureau and auxiliary offices, specifying 30-day Budesat. If FFI conducted, () WFO () New York () Baltimore () St. Louis will check appropriate records in their district. Referral/Consult

Re: Rep SA Lambert G. Vander dated 1/21/47, at Washington, D. C. entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Espionage-R," page 40, which set forth the interview of William Ludwig Ullman. Ullman stated he met Silvermaster through James Wood who had met Silvermaster while attending Stanford University. (65-56402-2349)

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gandy
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosures (2) Boston (RM)
(2) New York (RM)
(2) Philadelphia (RM)
(2) Los Angeles (RM)
(2) San Francisco (RM)
(2) St. Louis (RM)

WDC:ln

(See det pg. 2)

RECEIVED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **121-6284**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-23-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6-12, 17, 7-7, 9, 15, 16, 1948	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE C. MOORE, JR.
TITLE ABRAHAM WILLIAM WEISSBRODT, ATTORNEY OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Employee born April 18, 1913, in New York City. Background information set forth. FRANK FROST, Investigator Office of Alien Property, advised November, 1947, that employee was friendly with several employees of Claim Section of Office of Alien Property who are affiliated with or strong followers National Lawyers Guild. Upon interview FRANK FROST advised that he did not know employee personally and did not know the names of any friends or associates. Employee listed HARRY GLASSER as a reference on his application for position in Department of Justice. GLASSER is a subject in the GREGORY case. Fellow employees, neighbors, supervisors and references advised employee is loyal and patriotic. Established confidential informants do not know employee. CSC, HCUA, Special Investigation Squad and criminal records Division, Metropolitan Police Department and MID negative. Credit record negative. Personnel files at Treasury and Justice reflect nothing pertaining to loyalty.

G. I. R. - 3

G. I. R. - 8

- NO 121 10857 14

REFERENCE: Letter from Bureau dated June 10, 1948.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field SEP 3 - 1948	121-10857-14
	RECORDED - 119
	INDEXED - 119
	EX-35

33 AUG 26 1948

It is to be noted that the employee listed as a reference on his application for employment with the Justice Department Mr. HAROLD GLASSER of the U. S. Treasury Department.

Washington T-1, a former member of the Communist Party of established reliability, who has furnished considerable information, has advised that HAROLD GLASSER was involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D. C., and New York City in the late 1930's and early 1940's. This informant further advised that GLASSER was a contact of an admitted Soviet espionage agent and that he had associated with many pro-Soviet and Communist sympathizers. The informant also advised that HAROLD GLASSER was a member of the Communist Party for a period known to the informant. This informant stated that he did not wish to give a signed statement nor appear before a loyalty hearing board.

It is also noted that the Communist Party is one of the organizations declared by the Attorney General as being within the curview of Executive Order 9835.

It is also noted that according to the employee's personnel file in the Department of Justice, he stated that while in the U. S. Army he had worked under the direct supervision of a Mr. HAROLD GLASSER in 1943.

Washington T-2 of known reliability who declined to furnish a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board stated that HAROLD GLASSER contacted employee's wife on at least one occasion in September of 1945, at Mrs. WEISSBRODT's residence, 140 East 19th Street, New York City. This informant advised that he did not know the nature of this contact nor the extent of any previous or subsequent contacts by HAROLD GLASSER and Mrs. WEISSBRODT.

Washington T-3, a Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations advised that their records contain no information on the employee. The files of Washington T-4, another Government Agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations also contained no record on the employee. The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Special Investigation Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Criminal records, Metropolitan Police Department, contain no record on employee. The records of the Credit Bureau, Washington, D. C., contain no information pertinent to the employee's loyalty. The personnel files, Treasury Department, U. S. Department of Justice, also reflected no pertinent information concerning WEISSBRODT's loyalty.

Washington T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, reliable informants who were familiar with the activities of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., all advised that they had never heard of the employee. They also advised that they declined to give a signed statement or appear before a loyalty hearing board.

121 10001 14

The employee's name was checked against the records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and no criminal record was found.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **121-9011**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 6-29-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/13, 16-18, 20, 24, 27, 6/3, 6-8, 13, 14, 17, 20/49	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE C. MOORE GCM:lh
TITLE SAMUEL HYDE THOMPSON aka Sam Thompson, Labor Economist - Applicant, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: THOMPSON born April 1, 1899, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. Background information set forth. THOMPSON's supervisor May, 1947 until November, 1947 was MORDECAI EZEKIEL at the United Nations. Loyalty data on EZEKIEL set forth. Neighbors, superiors, references and fellow employees all advise THOMPSON loyal and patriotic. HCUA and IDA contain no record on applicant. Records of Credit Bureau contain no pertinent information. Special Investigations Squad, MPD, contain no record. Established informants advised they did not know applicant. Personnel records negative. Criminal records, MPD, reflect one SAMUEL HYDE THOMPSON of 221 - 38th Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C., was arrested on March 23, 1937, on charge of drunkenness. Not known whether this person is identical with the applicant.

-RUC-

REFERENCES: Bureau file 121-14886
Bureau letter dated May 10, 1949

*121-9011-ACC-722
5/14/50
lh*

*121-9011-ACC-722
5/14/50
lh*

*121-9011-ACC-722
5/14/50
lh*

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED:</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; transform: rotate(-10deg);"><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT:</p> <p>7 - Bureau</p> <p>1 - Washington Field</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; transform: rotate(-30deg);"><i>121-9011-ACC-722</i></p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em; transform: rotate(-30deg);"><i>121-9011-ACC-722</i></p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">121-14886-54</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">AUG 30 1949</p>	<p>RECORDED - 123</p> <p>INDEXED - 123</p>
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SEP 9 1949

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Kisseloff-79278

October, 1933 to December, 1933, salesman with the Koppers Connecticut Coke Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

From December, 1933 until December, 1940, engineer and Senior manager, Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C.

December, 1940 until June, 1943, principal engineer and chief of the Energy Resources Section of the National Resources Planning Board, Washington, D.C.

From April, 1943 until March, 1945, Assistant Director at the National Planning Association, Washington, D.C.,

From March, 1945, until April, 1947, Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

May, 1947 until November, 1947, project leader, with the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Washington, D.C.

November, 1947 until December, 1948, self-employed.

Applicant entered on duty with the Department of Labor as a Labor Economist on December 22, 1948. His present position is supervisory to the extent that his job description reflects that he has supervision over approximately five persons.

Applicant is married and lives with his wife, DOROTHY ROBINSON THOMPSON, at 3535 R Street, Northwest.

II. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION

T-3 noted that the applicant reflected on his Form 57, which was dated December 13, 1948, that his immediate supervisor at the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, from May, 1947 until November, 1947, was MORDECAI EZEKIEL.

Concerning MORDECAI EZEKIEL, reliable informants have advised that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and a close associate of HAROLD GLASSER and ALLAN ROSENBERG. According to Washington T-1, a former member of the Communist Party of established reliability who has furnished considerable information to the FBI, GLASSER and ROSENBERG are associates of Communist Party members, pro-Communists and pro-Soviet individuals, and they were allegedly involved in a Soviet espionage conspiracy in Washington, D.C. and New York in the early 1940's. Washington T-1 further informed that both GLASSER and ROSENBERG were members of the Communist Party. Washington T-1 declined to give a signed statement or to appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board.

Washington T-2, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, who has furnished considerable reliable information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and who has assisted in forming numerous front organizations for the Communist Party, and who is acquainted with national and local Communist figures, has advised that he had no information to the effect that EZEKIEL was ever an active card-carrying member of the Communist Party. The informant stated, however, that during the time EZEKIEL was known to the informant, EZEKIEL was very close to HENRY WALLACE and was the Communist Party's means of access

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. 121-5033

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/5/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/25, 28, 29; 7/9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26/48	REPORT MADE BY JLM:EML JULIUS L. MATTON
TITLE MONROE KARASIK, aka IRVING MONROE KARASIK Divisional Assistant, State Department Washington, D. C.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Employee's wife reported a member of the Washington Bookshop in 1943. Employee reported by C-502 to have had contact with DAVID WAHL in 1947 concerning the Austrian Treaty and Restitution Law. Superiors at State Department indicate employee's contacts with any Americans or groups representing property interest in Austria was within his legitimate State Department business. Former associate of employee's wife gave a signed statement indicating her loyalty, in his opinion, is questionable. All other persons contacted believed employee and wife to be loyal. HCUA, credit and criminal records in Arlington and Washington including Special Investigative Squad, Metropolitan Police Department and State Department personnel records contain no information relative to the employee's loyalty. Information contained in records of IDA, CSC and Division of Security Investigations, State Department utilized in instant investigation.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated June 10, 1948.

AGENCY ACSI
REQ. REC'D 2-13-57
DATE FORW. 8-14-57
HOW FORW. BY STATE
BY STATE

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau 2 - Washington Field <i>4 copies to [unclear] corrected 9/13/48</i>	121-8619-30 31 OCT 19 1948	RECORDED INDEXED - 76 <i>5 EML</i>

describe the employee in the light of these views as a "judicial or constitutional type of liberal." He said he never detected disloyalty or any sympathies deviating from representative Democracy. OLIVER said in connection with KARASIK's work with the Austrian Treaty and Restitution Law that the employee was officially required to hear, and when practical, talk with any American group representing interest in Austria. OLIVER explained that the problems involved in the writing of the Austrian Treaty and Restitution Law were difficult and that it was necessary to consider the individual problems of a number of people and groups having property interest in Austria.

SEYMOUR J. RUBIN, Assistant Legal Advisor, Economic Affairs, New State Department Building, Department of State, Washington, D. C., who is listed as a character reference by the employee, stated he first became acquainted with the employee when he was on special assignment from the Office of Strategic Services to the State Department in 1945, and was instrumental in having the employee admitted as a permanent employee in the State Department. Since then RUBIN said he has become socially acquainted with the employee and his wife. He considers them upstanding, cultured people and has never observed anything which caused him to question their discretion or loyalty. RUBIN stated that to the best of his knowledge the employee's work in helping to draft the Austrian Treaty and Restitution Law was not confidential in nature. RUBIN said that he knew that the men drafting these papers found it necessary to meet with a number of various groups and individuals who had suggestions peculiar to their respective interests as to what the law should provide.

Concerning SEYMOUR J. RUBIN, Washington T-8, a government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, advised that in 1946 RUBIN arranged with his secretary at Department of State to receive a number of packages for his wife from various individuals including one HAROLD GLASSER. The arrangements were that RUBIN's secretary would receive the packages and turn them over to Mrs. RUBIN. The informant did not know the contents of the packages or the degree of association between RUBIN and HAROLD GLASSER. Washington T-6, previously described herein, has reported that HAROLD GLASSER was involved in the Soviet Espionage Conspiracy active in Washington and New York during the late 1930's and early 1940's, was a close associate of known Communists and pro-Soviet individuals, and was a member of the Communist Party.

SEYMOUR RUBIN is known to Washington T-2, previously described herein, as a person also included in the "roster of helpful persons" maintained by DAVID WAIL.

JOHN A. BAILEY, Administrative Officer, Division of Occupied Areas, Department of State, 21st and C Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., stated that

describe the employee in the light of these views as a "judicial or constitutional type of liberal." He said he never detected disloyalty or any sympathies deviating from representative Democracy. OLIVER said in connection with KARASIK's work with the Austrian Treaty and Restitution Law that the employee was officially required to hear, and when practical, talk with any American group representing interest in Austria. OLIVER explained that the problems involved in the writing of the Austrian Treaty and Restitution Law were difficult and that it was necessary to consider the individual problems of a number of people and groups having property interest in Austria.

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JOHN A. BAILEY, Administrative Officer, Division of Occupied Areas, Department of State, 21st and C Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., stated that

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Laughlin	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

10/23/52

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD

23

12:55 P.M.

DIRECTOR

DEFERRED

RAYMOND FRENCH NIELSEN, IDP. REFULET TO WFO OCT. ONE, FIFTYTWO. APPLI BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN OFFICE OF MONETARY RESEARCH, TREASURY DEPT, UNDER GENERAL SUPERVISION HARRY DEXTER WHITE AND HAROLD GLASSER, BOTH DESCRIBED BY ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY AS MEMBERS OF A RUSSIAN ESPIONAGE GROUP OPERATING IN DC DURING EARLY FORTIES. LEROY STINEBOWER, NOW LOCATED RM. TWO FIVE TWO THREE, THIRTY ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NYC, EMPLOYED IN OFFICE OF MONETARY RESEARCH DURING PERTINENT PERIOD. NY THOROUGHLY INTERVIEW STINEBOWER, RE APPLI AND HIS TYPE AND DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION WITH WHITE AND GLASSER. THIS OFFICE WILL DOCUMENT BOTH ABOVE INDIVIDUALS.

HOOB

RJD:dp

121-8129

1 - New York

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Kisseloff-79271

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10/31/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/7, 9, 10, 16, 20, 22, 23, 27/52	REPORT MADE BY RICHARD JEROME DELLY olw:pmk
TITLE RAYMOND FRECH MIKESELL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Employments verified. Files of Treasury Department indicate applicant's supervisors included HARRY DEXTER WHITE and HAROLD GLASSER. WHITE and GLASSER named as members of Russian Espionage Group operating in Washington, D. C. in early 1940's by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY; WHITE also so labeled by DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. BENTLEY and CHAMBERS admitted former Soviet Espionage agents. Former associates at Treasury advise no known association, other than professional contact, between applicant and WHITE and GLASSER. Professional associates recommend applicant favorably. Reference, KNAPP, recommended applicant favorably. Reference, SALANT, unavailable. No criminal record found for applicant or wife. Credit check re applicant and wife reflected no derogatory information. Applicant's wife, DESYL IONE DELAUDER MIKESELL, investigated under provisions of PL 402, 80th Congress, in 1949; pertinent neighborhood investigations completed at that time. No record of applicant in files of HCUA, Compliance Division, OPA or ONI. No pertinent identifiable security information re applicant in files of CIA. No derogatory information re applicant in files of Investigations Division, CSC, or Security

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AGENCY *Chgo W/162*
REQ. REC'D *10-3-53*
DATE FORW. *11-4-53*
HOW FORW. *by*

1pc - Dept (Raglin)
5/27/55

AGENCY *11-2*
REQ. REC'D *11-13-53*
REV'T FORM *4-13-53*
BY *11-13-53*

AGENCY *11-13-53*
REQ. REC'D *11-13-53*
DATE FORW. *11-13-53*
HOW FORW. *11-13-53*
BY *11-13-53*

Checked by [signature]
Excluded on: OADR

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[signature]</i>	EX-107 WRITE IN THESE SPACES 1-24-13-13	RECORDED-36
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3- Bureau 1- Washington Field (121-8129)		DEC 10 1952 BEO REC'D	INDEXED-36
		NOV 4 1952	EX-111

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 121-8129

Department of Treasury:

Miss GERALDINE PREZIOSO, Secretary, Office of International Finance, made available the applicant's file to SA WILLIAM C. MARTIN, which file indicated that the applicant entered on duty on December 9, 1942, as a Senior Economic Analyst, Office of Monetary Research. The applicant resigned on August 30, 1946, to accept a position with the University of Virginia.

The applicant again entered on duty on September 5, 1946, as a Professional Consultant, Division of Monetary Research, such employment being on a part time basis. On February 19, 1948, the above appointment was terminated without prejudice.

The files further indicate that a character investigation of the applicant was conducted by the Office of the Chief Co-ordinator, such investigation disclosing nothing derogatory in nature as to the character or reputation of the applicant, and no indication being found of any un-American activities or sympathies.

The above files indicate that the applicant's supervisors include Mr. HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Mr. HAROLD GLASSER, and Mr. E.M. BERNSTEIN.

It is to be noted that ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, an admitted former Soviet Espionage Courier, has identified HAROLD GLASSER, former United States Treasury employee, as a member of a Russian Espionage Group operating in Washington, D.C., during the early 1940's.

It is further noted that ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY and DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, an admitted former Soviet Espionage Agent, have identified HARRY DEXTER WHITE in Russian Espionage activity in Washington, D.C., between the years 1935 and 1944.

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WFO 121-8129

Dr. EDWARD M. BERNSTEIN, Director, Research Department, International Monetary Fund, advised SA PAUL E. ERTZINGER that he first employed the applicant in 1942 or 1943 in the Treasury Department. He stated that the applicant worked under his supervision in the Office of Monetary Research and was directly responsible to him. He added that HARRY DEXTER WHITE was then Director of the office and that WHITE was succeeded as Director by HAROLD GLASSER. Dr. BERNSTEIN said that the applicant had never worked under the supervision of GLASSER until he became Director, such position amounting only to nominal supervision of the applicant.

Dr. BERNSTEIN stated that he considers the applicant to be a very reliable, cautious, and security-conscious individual, who on occasion called things to his, (BERNSTEIN's) attention which demonstrated to him that the applicant went out of his way to make sure that security regulations were enforced. He added that he has the highest regard for the applicant with respect to character, reputation, associates, and loyalty, and that he would highly recommend the applicant for further employment by the Federal Government. He suggested that Mr. HENRY BITTERMAN might be able to furnish additional information concerning the applicant.

Mr. HENRY J. BITTERMAN, Office of International Finance, Department of Treasury, advised that he has known the applicant since about 1936, when the applicant arrived at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. He stated that the applicant received his Doctor of Philosophy Degree at Ohio State University, under his (BITTERMAN's) supervision and direction, and that both were subsequently employed in the Office on Monetary Research at the Treasury Department. He stated that he has the highest regard for both the applicant and his wife, DESYL, considering both of them to be persons of the finest character and reputation. He stated that he would have no reason to question the loyalty of either the applicant or his wife, and that he would highly recommend the applicant for further employment by the Federal Government.

With regard to the applicant's association with HARRY DEXTER WHITE and HAROLD GLASSER, Mr. BITTERMAN furnished

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WFO 121-8129

the applicant's character, reputation, or loyalty. He stated that while Mr. HARRY DEXTER WHITE and Mr. HAROLD GLASSER were then employed as top officials in the office, he was unaware of any close association between the applicant and either of the above named individuals. He suggested that Mr. W.L. HEBBARD, presently employed by the Office of International Finance, might be able to furnish further information concerning the applicant.

Mr. WILLIAM L. HEBBARD, Assistant Director, Office of International Finance, advised that he became acquainted with the applicant upon his return to the Office of Monetary Research in 1945, and that he had occasion to work with the applicant from that time until about 1948. He said that he has seen the applicant only casually since that time, and that his acquaintance with the applicant has been confined to professional contacts for the most part. Mr. HEBBARD said that the applicant is a competent individual who gives an impression of stability and soberness. He stated that so far as he knows, the applicant is a man of moderate personal habits, and that he has never heard anything unfavorable in nature concerning the applicant. Mr. HEBBARD stated that among the employees of the Office of Monetary Research were included HARRY DEXTER WHITE and HAROLD GLASSER. He pointed out that the above named individuals gained an unsavory reputation as a result of disclosure of their pro-Russian activities. He stated that while the applicant was indirectly supervised by both WHITE and GLASSER, during his employment, he (HEBBARD) was unaware of any social or particularly intimate professional contacts between either of the above named individuals and the applicant. Mr. HEBBARD stated that nothing has ever come to his personal attention which would cause him to question the applicant's loyalty.

It is noted that pertinent neighborhood investigations were conducted during the course of an applicant-type investigation of the applicant's wife, as referred to below, in 1949.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

BOF

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11/10/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/30;11/3,5/52	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT F. LAUDWEIN
TITLE RAYMOND FRECH MIKESELL			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS
 AGENCY *Ph/A - Wtd/1ae*
 REQ. REC'D *10-30-53*
 DATE FORM. *11-4-53*
 HOW FORM. *by*
 BY *pay*

LEROY STINEBOWER formerly with State Dept. and HAROLD SPIEGEL, formerly with Treasury Dept. and Dept. of State, have known MIKESELL as business associate in State Dept. Both believe MIKESELL to be a person of good character and reputation, and have no reason to believe he is other than a loyal American. Both state MIKESELL probably knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE and HAROLD GLASSER in Treasury Dept. but extent of association not known.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

AGENCY *11-12-53*
 REQ. REC'D *12-13-53*
 REP'T FORM *1-10-54*
 BY *1-10-54*

AGENCY *cc-photo-cia*
 REQ. REC'D *12-17-56*
 REP'T FORM *1-10-57*
 BY *889-cch*

1xc - Dept (Ragun)
mac
5/27/53

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field, 10/1/52.
 Washington Field airtel to New York, 10/23/52.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK CITY

Mr. LEROY STINEBOWER, Assistant Treasurer, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, advised that he (STINEBOWER) had never been employed by the Office of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department but has known MIKESELL since about 1947, although he may have met MIKESELL before the war. MIKESELL was a consultant for the State Department and STINEBOWER was Director of the Office of Finance and Development in the State Department and they frequently came in contact with each other. He believes MIKESELL was with the Office of Monetary Research

AGENCY *11-12-53*
 REQ. REC'D *12-18-53*
 DATE FORM. *1-10-54*
 HOW FORM. *1-10-54*
 BY *889-cch*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>L.V.B.-js</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <i>128-2115-15</i>	RECORDED-36
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (3) - Bureau 1 - New York (128-2115)		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 128-2115-15 CC (U) </div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> EX-111 </div>
<i>rec'd at 12/11/53</i>			

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63 DEC 3 1952

Kisseloff-79276

NY 128-2115

sometime during World War II and if so, he could not avoid having associated with HARRY DEXTER WHITE or HAROLD GLASSER, inasmuch as the Office was not very large. Whether it was any more than a business association, STINEBOWER could not state.

Mr. STINEBOWER stated that he has known MIKESELL mostly on a professional basis and on about two occasions he delivered lectures to MIKESELL's classes at the University of Virginia and stayed at MIKESELL's home on those occasions. He considers MIKESELL to be a person of good character and reputation and had no reason to question his loyalty to this country.

Mr. STINEBOWER suggested that HAROLD SPIEGEL, now with the Arabian American Oil Company, probably knew MIKESELL.

Mr. HAROLD SPIEGEL, Assistant Treasurer, Arabian American Oil Company, 505 Park Avenue, advised that he had been with the Office of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department from 1937 to 1942 and then went to the State Department. He met MIKESELL about early 1948, although he had heard of MIKESELL by reputation earlier. In 1948 SPIEGEL was with the Office of Finance and Development in the State Department and MIKESELL was a part-time consultant. He stated that MIKESELL had been with the Office of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department during the war and because he is an expert on monetary matters he must have come in contact with WHITE and GLASSER, because WHITE and GLASSER were also involved in monetary matters. SPIEGEL believed that MIKESELL and GLASSER had worked on preliminaries for the Bretton Woods Conference. SPIEGEL did not know if MIKESELL's association with WHITE or GLASSER had been other than as a business associate.

SPIEGEL considers MIKESELL to be a very competent economist, whom he knew as a business associate. MIKESELL's character and reputation appear to be good and his associates are for the most part financial economists.

SPIEGEL stated he has no reason to believe that MIKESELL is other than loyal to this country.

- R U C -

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/19/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/24; 7/1, 7, 8, 22; 8/11/53	REPORT MADE BY HARRY L. LEE bjk
TITLE EDWARD SALNER			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Applicant's employment by American Council on Education not verified. Reference WARWICK PERKINS now assigned overseas by Department of State. Neighbors not acquainted with applicant or wife. HCUA files contain no record of applicant and no additional information concerning his wife. MRS. EDWARD SALNER in communication in 1944 with MRS. HAROLD GLASSER, wife of HAROLD GLASSER who was identified by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as a member of a Communist Espionage group. Office of Security, State Department files contain no additional pertinent information regarding the applicant. No record of applicant in USPP file.

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Baltimore, dated June 18, 1953.
Bureau letter to Washington Field Office, dated July 1, 1953.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

EMPLOYMENT:

MRS. ELIZABETH M. APPLE, Accountant, American Council on Education, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, advised that there are no records maintained for employees of this organization prior to 1942. MRS. APPLE stated that she knew of no one presently on the staff who might be able to recall the applicant's employment in 1932 and 1933.

MR. WILLIAM BELLAMY, Personnel Technician, Division of Foreign Service Personnel, Department of State, advised that MR. WARWICK PERKINS, a Foreign Service Officer and reference of the applicant's, is presently on an overseas assignment for the Department of State and will not be available for interview in the immediate future.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7-Bureau 1-Washington Field (128-4512) <i>400 4150</i> <i>100 AAG, Comm</i>		128-5225- <i>[Signature]</i>	
		RECORDED - 34	
		INDEXED - 32	

PROPERTY OF FBI—THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

NEIGHBORHOODS

Mrs. SARAH BARNES, Switchboard Operator, Kew Gardens, 2700 Q Street, Northwest, advised that she was unable to locate any record of the applicant's residence at this address in 1937 to 1939. Mrs. BARNES also stated that the only individual who might be able to recall the applicant is Mr. CHARLES LANKS, the manager of the apartment.

Mr. CHARLES LANKS, Manager, 2700 Q Street, Northwest, advised that he has been associated with this development since 1937, but is unable to recall the applicant.

CRIMINAL

SE WALTER J. TOLSON determined that the files of the United States Park Police contain no record of the applicant or his wife.

MISCELLANEOUS

SE LAWRENCE E. CONDATORE ascertained that there was no record of the applicant in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was determined that these files contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mrs. ROSE SALNER.

The files of the Office of Security, Department of State, contain no additional pertinent information concerning the applicant.

Confidential Informant T-1 of known reliability advised in June, 1944 that one ROSE SALNER, 4425 Schenley Farms Terrace, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was in communication with Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER, wife of HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the Treasury Department.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised in January, 1946 that an individual residing at 4006 Alto Road, Baltimore, Maryland, was in communication with Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER, 5410 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C. It was determined at that time that two families resided at the Baltimore address: WALTER SONDHEIM, Jr. and EDWARD SALNER. It was also determined that WALTER SONDHEIM, Jr. was the director of the U.S. Employment Service for Maryland and that a previous address of his was given as 3736 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland. His father, WALTER SONDHEIM, Sr. is indicated to have been the Vice President and Treasurer of Hochschild Kohn and Company of Baltimore.

WFO 128-4512

It is noted that Mr. WALTER SONDHEIM is a reference of the applicant's. T-2 was unable to furnish any additional information concerning this matter.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives during the Eightieth Congress from July 31, 1948 until September 9, 1948. In her testimony she identified two Communist Espionage groups composed of Government employees and Government officials in Washington, D.C. Information supplied from the files of the Federal Government by members of these Espionage groups was, according to Miss BENTLEY, conveyed to New York City and turned over to agents of the Soviet Union. One of the individuals identified by Miss BENTLEY was HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the Treasury Department.

Confidential Informant T-3, of known reliability, advised that the name of Mrs. EDWARD SALNER, 3736 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland, appeared on a membership list of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action in 1941.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as an organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

Confidential Informant T-4, of known reliability, advised in March, 1941 that the name of Mrs. EDWARD SALNER, 3736 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland, appeared on a list of the active members of the Washington League of Women Shoppers as of January 1, 1941.

The League of Women Shoppers was designated a Communist controlled front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report March 29, 1944, pages 121 and 181.

In 1942, Confidential Informant T-5, of known reliability, advised that the name EDWARD SALNER appeared as a member of the Sponsoring Committee in the Department of Labor for the Labor Department Relief Ship Committee of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. T-5 was unable to furnish any additional information in this regard.

The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy was cited by the Attorney General of the United States as an Organization coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

Confidential Security Informants who are familiar with certain phases of Communist Party Activity in Washington, D.C., advised that they have no knowledge of the applicant or his wife.

NEIGHBORHOODS:

MRS. SARAH BARNES, Switchboard Operator, Kew Gardens, 2700 Q Street, Northwest, advised that she was unable to locate any record of the applicant's residence at this address in 1937 to 1939. MRS. BARNES also stated that the only individual who might be able to recall the applicant is MR. CHARLES LANKS, the manager of the apartment.

MR. CHARLES LANKS, Manager, 2700 Q Street, Northwest, advised that he has been associated with this development since 1937, but is unable to recall the applicant.

CRIMINAL:

SE WALTER J. TOLSON determined that the files of the United States Park Police contain no record of the applicant or his wife.

MISCELLANEOUS:

SE LAWRENCE E. CONDATORE ascertained that there was no record of the applicant in the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was determined that these files contain no additional pertinent information concerning MRS. ROSE SALNER.

The files of the Office of Security, Department of State, contain no additional pertinent information concerning the applicant.

Confidential Informant T-1 of known reliability advised in June, 1944, that one ROSE SALNER, 4425 Schenley Farms Terrace, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was in communication with MRS. HAROLD GLASSER, wife of HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the Treasury Department.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives during the Eightieth Congress from July, 1931, until September 9, 1948. In her testimony she identified two Communist Espionage groups composed of Government employees and Government officials in Washington, D. C. Information supplied from the files of the Federal Government by members of these Espionage groups was, according to MRS. BENTLEY, conveyed to New York City, and turned over to agents of the Soviet Union. One of the individuals identified by MRS. BENTLEY was HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the Treasury Department.

Confidential Security Informants who are familiar with certain phases of Communist Party Activity in Washington, D. C., advised that they have no knowledge of the applicant or his wife.

RUC

-2-

sent in by P/S 8/26/53

WFO 128-4512

It is noted that Mr. WALTER SONDHEIM is a reference of the applicant's. T-2 was unable to furnish any additional information concerning this matter.

ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives during the Eightieth Congress from July, 1931 until September 9, 1948. In her testimony she identified two Communist Espionage groups composed of Government employees and Government officials in Washington, D.C. Information supplied from the files of the Federal Government by members of these Espionage groups was, according to Miss BENTLEY, conveyed to New York City, and turned over to agents of the Soviet Union. One of the individuals identified by Miss BENTLEY was HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the Treasury Department.

Confidential Security Informants who are familiar with certain phases of Communist Party Activity in Washington, D.C., advised that they have no knowledge of the applicant or his wife.

- R U C -

*Amended pages submitted by
WFO 8/26/53 and 9/1/53*

130
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (138-1277)

DATE: July 24, 1953

FROM : SAC, WFO (138-840)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ALEXANDER STEVENSON, aka "Sandy"
LOYALTY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS-IR

There is enclosed herewith the report of SA JOHN J. GORMAN, dated July 24, 1953, at Washington, D.C., in the above captioned matter.

Reference is made to the report of SA LAMBERT G. ZANDER dated November 26, 1947, at Washington, D.C., captioned NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, Espionage-R. [In that report WF-425-S advised that on June 10, 1947, DICK SASULY was contacted by an unidentified man who asked SASULY if in his work on I.G. Farben he had ever come across ROBERTSON'S connection with the Imperial Chemical Industries. SASULY stated he had not, but that perhaps SANDY STEVENSON, who was either with the Research Division of the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund could furnish this information.]

According to WF-425-S SASULY and his wife have been in frequent contact with persons alleged to have engaged in Soviet espionage and with many known Communists.

In view of the fact that the above information does not appear to be pertinent it is being furnished by cover letter.

The employee listed Colonel BERNSTEIN as one of his supervisors at the Treasury Department. No attempt was made to interview Colonel BERNSTEIN inasmuch as the indices of WFO stated that he is "not to be contacted."

JJG:bms/ljh
Enclosures-8

#246,845

Classified by

Declassify on: OADR

RECORDED-12

AUG 20 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

320
63 AUG 26 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

Kisseloff-78230

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

Attention: Special Inquiry Section

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/24/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/28-30; 6/1-3, 5, 11, 15-19, 22, 23; 7/1, 2, 7, 8, 10/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN J. GORMAN	bms
TITLE ALEXANDER STEVENSON aka, "Sandy"			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS -IR	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Employment at International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from May 1947 to present verified. Associates recommend. Employment Department of Justice February to September 1946 and November 1946 to January 1947 - nothing unfavorable. Former supervisor at Treasury Department recommends. Former supervisor at Treasury Department was associated with several individuals named by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as being active in a Soviet espionage conspiracy. Reference FARLEY recommends favorably. Neighborhood investigation favorable. Employee naturalized in 1945. Jenner Committee records reflect that one ALEXANDER STEVENSON mentioned in Institute of Pacific Relations hearings as a contributor to "Far Eastern Survey." Files of Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission contain no additional pertinent information. Passport information set forth - nothing unfavorable. No record of employee in files of HCUA. Files of Washington T-1 utilized. Nothing unfavorable re employee or wife in files of Washington, D. C. Credit Bureau. Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. records contain no record of the employee or wife except traffic violations for the employee. No record of employee or wife in files of Montgomery County Police Department or United States Park Police. No record of employee's mother or sister in files of Washington T-1. Washington Confidential Informants had no information on employee's wife.

AGENCY/CCOSI DIST OFF 4
REC'D 1-14-57
REP. D. FORW. 1-24-57
BY *Cmcl. Cch*

RUC

AGENCY
BY

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated May 18, 1953.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

EMPLOYMENT

Mr. JAMES A. TWINING, JR., Assistant Personnel Manager, International

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>XBT</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		138-1277-21
8 - Bureau (138-1277)		RECORDED-12
1 - Washington Field (138-840)		INDEXED-12
4 cc to e 59 8/14/53 RJB		

WFO 138-840

of three trials from February 10, 1946, to September 30, 1946, and from November 18, 1946, to January 20, 1947. Mr. McCAULEY stated that STEVENSON was on an employment basis in contrast to an appointment basis and, therefore, there was no personnel file maintained on him in the Department of Justice.

Mr. FOREST PRICE, JR., Management Assistant, Office of International Finance, United States Treasury Department, stated that he could find no record on the employee.

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant, Office of International Finance, advised SA WILLIAM C. MARTIN that she did not recall the employee and knew of no one who might know him.

Mr. HENRY J. BITTERMAN, Senior Financial Adviser, Office of International Finance, advised SA MARTIN that he did not recall the employee and knew of no one who might know him.

Mr. ORVIS A. SCHMIDT, Assistant Director, Department of Operations, Western Hemisphere, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who was listed by the employee as one of his supervisors at the Treasury Department, advised SA JEROME VEIGLE that he slightly recalled the employee as being under his indirect supervision at the Treasury Department and that he sees him occasionally at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but does not know him too well and has never worked closely with him. He stated that as far as he knew STEVENSON was a loyal American citizen of good character and reputation.

It is to be noted that the employee lists Colonel BERNARD ~~BERNSTEIN~~ as one of his supervisors at the Treasury Department in 1945-1946. *DC*

Washington T-2, of known reliability, has advised that HAROLD GLASSER had been in contact with Colonel BERNSTEIN in early 1946 on at least one occasion and that they appeared to be more than casual acquaintances.

Washington T-3, of known reliability has advised that Colonel BERNSTEIN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE were in frequent contact from late 1945 until May of 1947 and that they appeared to be very good friends having frequent visits in one another's home.

Washington T-4, of known reliability, has advised that Colonel BERNSTEIN had been in contact on several occasions from early 1946 until May of 1947 with WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN and that they appeared to be more than casual

acquaintances.

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, self-admitted former Soviet espionage courier, has named HAROLD GLASSER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and WILLIAM LUDWIG MULLMAN as having been engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy at Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's.

REFERENCE

Mr. PHILIP J. FARLEY, 305 Martha's Road, Alexandria, Virginia, advised SA CARL R. THACKSTON that he has known the employee's wife since 1937 and has been closely acquainted with the employee since 1945. He stated that they are among his closest friends and that he knows the employee to be a fine person of excellent character and reputation and associates. FARLEY stated that the employee is a responsible, dependable, conscientious, loyal American citizen who has given him no reason whatsoever to question his complete loyalty and devotion to the United States.

NEIGHBORHOODS

Mrs. ELSIE SHAPIRO, 6816 Laverock Court, Bethesda, Maryland, advised SA ROBERT M. BASS, JR. that he has known the employee and his wife since October 1951 when they moved into the neighborhood. She stated that she knows them both to be loyal American citizens of good character, reputation, and associates.

Mrs. LEON ZITNER, 6804 Laverock Court, advised SA BASS that she has known the STEVENSONS since October 1951, and stated that they have impressed her as loyal Americans of good character and reputation.

Mrs. ANNIE DARDEN, 6805 Laverock Court, advised SA BASS that she was not personally acquainted with the employee, but knew that his reputation in the neighborhood was good.

Mrs. JEAN RADER, Basement Apartment, 1701 U Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., stated that the employee and his family rented the upstairs apartment at that address from her from approximately November 1947, to October 1951. She stated that they impressed her as a good, reputable family, and that she never had any reason to question their loyalty to this country.

Mrs. FRANCES SPELLERLING, 1712 U Street, S. E., advised that she was casually acquainted with the employee and his family from December 1950, to October 1951. She stated that in her opinion the employee was a loyal American of good character and reputation.

WFO 138-840

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Washington T-1
Washington T-2
Washington T-3
Washington T-4

- [redacted]
- WF-441-S
- [redacted]

Washington Confidential Informants are:

[redacted]] (X)
] (X)

b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

Attention: Special Inquiry Section

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/21/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/28-30; 6/1-3, 5, 11, 15-19, 22, 23; 7/1, 2, 7, 8, 10/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN J. CUNNEEN	two
TITLE ALEXANDER STEVENSON aka, "Gandy"			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS -IR	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Employment at International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from May 1947 to present verified. Associates recommended. Employment Department of Justice February to September 1946 and November 1946 to January 1947 - nothing unfavorable. Former supervisor at Treasury Department recommends. Former supervisor at Treasury Department was associated with several individuals named by ELIZABETH T. MINTLEY as being active in a Soviet espionage conspiracy. Reference MINTLEY recommends favorably. Neighborhood investigation favorable. Employee naturalized in 1945. Jenner Committee records reflect that one ALEXANDER STEVENSON mentioned in Institute of Pacific Relations hearings as a contributor to "Far Eastern Survey." Files of Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission contain no additional pertinent information. Passport information set forth - nothing unfavorable. No record of employee in files of HCUA. Files of Washington T-1 utilized. Nothing unfavorable re employee or wife in files of Washington, D. C. Credit Bureau. Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. records contain no record of the employee or wife except traffic violations for the employee. No record of employee or wife in files of Montgomery County Police Department or United States Park Police. No record of employee's mother or sister in files of Washington T-1. Washington Confidential Informants had no information on employee's wife.

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated May 18, 1953.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

EMPLOYMENT

H 244, 845
Classified by *SP8B/A/...*
Declassify on: OADR *5/23/89*

Mr. JAMES A. TWining, Jr., Assistant Personnel Manager, International

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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WFO 138-810

of three trials from February 10, 1946, to September 30, 1946, and from November 18, 1946, to January 20, 1947. Mr. McCAGLEY stated that STEVENSON was on an employment basis in contrast to an appointment basis and, therefore, there was no personnel file maintained on him in the Department of Justice.

Mr. FOREST FAIR, JR., Management Assistant, Office of International Finance, United States Treasury Department, stated that he could find no record on the employee.

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant, Office of International Finance, advised SA WILLIAM C. MARTIN that she did not recall the employee and knew of no one who might know him.

Mr. HENRY J. BITTIGMAN, Senior Financial Adviser, Office of International Finance, advised SA MARTIN that he did not recall the employee and knew of no one who might know him.

Mr. ORVIS A. SCHMIDT, Assistant Director, Department of Operations, Western Hemisphere, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who was listed by the employee as one of his supervisors at the Treasury Department, advised SA JEROME VIOLE that he slightly recalled the employee as being under his indirect supervision at the Treasury Department and that he sees him occasionally at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but does not know him too well and has never worked closely with him. He stated that as far as he knew STEVENSON was a loyal American citizen of good character and reputation.

It is to be noted that the employee lists Colonel BERNARD BEHNSTEIN as one of his supervisors at the Treasury Department in 1945-1946.

Washington T-2, of known reliability, has advised that HAROLD GLASSER had been in contact with Colonel BEHNSTEIN in early 1946 on at least one occasion and that they appeared to be more than casual acquaintances.

Washington T-3, of known reliability has advised that Colonel BEHNSTEIN and HARRY WHITE were in frequent contact from late 1945 until May of 1947 and that they appeared to be very good friends having frequent visits in one another's home.

Washington T-4, of known reliability, has advised that Colonel BEHNSTEIN had been in contact on several occasions from early 1946 until May of 1947 with WILLIAM EDWIN JILLMAN and that they appeared to be more than casual

WFO 138-910

acquaintances.

ELIZABETH T. MENTLEY, self-admitted former Soviet espionage courier, has named HAROLD GLASSER, HARRY PHILIP WHITE, and WILLIAM LUTWIG WILLIAM as having been engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy at Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's.

REFERENCE

Mr. PHILIP J. FARLEY, 305 Martin's Road, Alexandria, Virginia, advised SA CARL R. THACKSTON that he has known the employee's wife since 1937 and has been closely acquainted with the employee since 1945. He stated that they are among his closest friends and that he knows the employee to be a fine person of excellent character and reputation and associates. FARLEY stated that the employee is a responsible, dependable, conscientious, loyal American citizen who has given him no reason whatsoever to question his complete loyalty and devotion to the United States.

REFERENCE

Mrs. ELISE SHAPIRO, 6816 Laverock Court, Bethesda, Maryland, advised SA ROBERT M. BASS, JR. that he has known the employee and his wife since October 1951 when they moved into the neighborhood. She stated that she knows them both to be loyal American citizens of good character, reputation, and associates.

Mrs. LAURE ZIMMER, 6824 Laverock Court, advised SA BASS that she has known the STEVENSONS since October 1951, and stated that they have impressed her as loyal Americans of good character and reputation.

Mrs. ANNIE HARNEN, 6805 Laverock Court, advised SA BASS that she was not personally acquainted with the employee, but knew that his reputation in the neighborhood was good.

Mrs. JOAN PADER, Enclave Apartment, 1701 U Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., stated that the employee and his family rented the upstairs apartment at that address from her from approximately November 1947, to October 1951. She stated that they impressed her as a good, reputable family, and that she never had any reason to question their loyalty to this country.

Mrs. FRANCES SPELMAN, 1712 U Street, S. E., advised that she was casually acquainted with the employee and his family from December 1950, to October 1951. She stated that in her opinion the employee was a loyal American of good character and reputation.

WFO 138-810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Washington T-1

[REDACTED]

Washington T-2

- [REDACTED]

Washington T-3

- [REDACTED]

Washington T-4

- [REDACTED]

Washington Confidential Informants are:

b7D

[REDACTED]

(X)

(X)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

Attention: Special Inquiry Section

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7/24/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/28-30; 6/1-3, 5, 11, 15-19, 22, 23; 7/1, 2, 7, 8, 10/53	REPORT MADE BY JOHN J. GORMAN
TITLE ALEXANDER STEVENSON aka, "Sandy"			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - IS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Employment at International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from May 1947 to present verified. Associates recommend. Employment Department of Justice February to September 1946 and November 1946 to January 1947 - nothing unfavorable. Former supervisor at Treasury Department recommends. Former supervisor at Treasury Department was associated with several individuals named by ELIZABETH T. HENTLEY as being active in a Soviet espionage conspiracy. Reference FARLEY recommends favorably. Neighborhood investigation favorable. Employee naturalized in 1945. Jenner Committee records reflect that one ALEXANDER STEVENSON mentioned in Institute of Pacific Relations hearings as a contributor to "Far Eastern Survey." Files of Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission contain no additional pertinent information. Passport information set forth - nothing unfavorable. No record of employee in files of HCUA. Files of Washington T-1 utilized. Nothing unfavorable re employee or wife in files of Washington, D. C. Credit Bureau. Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C. records contain no record of the employee or wife except traffic violations for the employee. No record of employee or wife in files of Montgomery County Police Department or United States Park Police. No record of employee's mother or sister in files of Washington T-1. Washington Confidential Informants had no information on employee's wife.

RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Washington Field Office dated May 10, 1953.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

EMPLOYMENT

Mr. JAMES A. TWENING, JR., Assistant Personnel Manager, International

Classified by *246,845*

Declassify on: OADR

3/23/88

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1 - Washington Field (138-840)			

WFO 138-810

of three trials from February 10, 1946, to September 30, 1946, and from November 18, 1946, to January 20, 1947. Mr. McCANNY stated that STEVENSON was on an employment basis in contrast to an appointment basis and, therefore, there was no personnel file maintained on him in the Department of Justice.

Mr. FINEST FREE, JR., Management Assistant, Office of International Finance, United States Treasury Department, stated that he could find no record on the employee.

Mrs. MARY C. HALL, Administrative Assistant, Office of International Finance, advised SA WILLIAM C. MARTIN that she did not recall the employee and knew of no one who might know him.

Mr. HENRY J. RITTSCHAM, Senior Financial Advisor, Office of International Finance, advised SA MARTIN that he did not recall the employee and knew of no one who might know him.

Mr. ORVIS A. SCHMIDT, Assistant Director, Department of Operations, Western Hemisphere, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, who was listed by the employee as one of his supervisors at the Treasury Department, advised SA JEROME VIGIL that he slightly recalled the employee as being under his indirect supervision at the Treasury Department and that he saw him occasionally at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, but does not know him too well and has never worked closely with him. He stated that as far as he knew STEVENSON was a loyal American citizen of good character and reputation.

It is to be noted that the employee lists Colonel EDWARD BENNETT as one of his supervisors at the Treasury Department in 1945-1946.

Washington T-2, of known reliability, has advised that HAROLD GLASSER had been in contact with Colonel BENNETT in early 1946 on at least one occasion and that they appeared to be more than casual acquaintances.

Washington T-3, of known reliability, has advised that Colonel BENNETT and MARY MARTIN WHITE were in frequent contact from late 1945 until May of 1947 and that they appeared to be very good friends having frequent visits in one another's home.

Washington T-4, of known reliability, has advised that Colonel BENNETT had been in contact on several occasions from early 1946 until May of 1947 with WILLIAM LUTWIG HANSEN and that they appeared to be more than casual

WFO 138-610

acquaintances.

ELIZABETH T. KENTLEY, self-admitted former Soviet espionage courier, has named HAROLD GLASSER, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and WILLIAM LEWIS GILMAN as having been engaged in a Soviet espionage conspiracy at Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's.

REFERENCE

Mr. PHILIP J. FAIRLEY, 305 Martha's Road, Alexandria, Virginia, advised SA CARL A. THACKSTON that he has known the employee's wife since 1937 and has been closely acquainted with the employee since 1945. He stated that they are among his closest friends and that he knows the employee to be a fine person of excellent character and reputation and associates. FAIRLEY stated that the employee is a responsible, dependable, conscientious, loyal American citizen who has given him no reason whatsoever to question his complete loyalty and devotion to the United States.

NEIGHBORS

Mrs. ELAINE SHAFINO, 6816 Laverock Court, Bethesda, Maryland, advised SA ROBERT M. BASS, JR. that he has known the employee and his wife since October 1951 when they moved into the neighborhood. She stated that she knows them both to be loyal American citizens of good character, reputation, and associates.

Mrs. LEON ZITNER, 6806 Laverock Court, advised SA BASS that she has known the STEVENS since October 1951, and stated that they have impressed her as loyal Americans of good character and reputation.

Mrs. ANNIE DARDEN, 6805 Laverock Court, advised SA BASS that she was not personally acquainted with the employee, but knew that his reputation in the neighborhood was good.

Mrs. JEAN RADEN, Basement Apartment, 1701 U Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., stated that the employee and his family rented the upstairs apartment at that address from her from approximately November 1947, to October 1951. She stated that they impressed her as a good, reputable family, and that she never had any reason to question their loyalty to this country.

Mrs. FRANCIS SPILLER, 1712 U Street, S. E., advised that she was casually acquainted with the employee and his family from December 1950, to October 1951. She stated that in her opinion the employee was a loyal American of good character and reputation.

WFO 138-810

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Washington 7-1 -

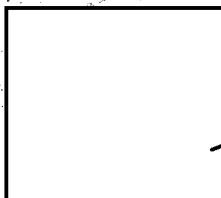
Washington 7-2 -

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WF-141-6

Washington Confidential Informants are:



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MR. A. H. BELMONT

January 26,
1954

V. P. KAY

MARY ELLEN HERRON, nee MARY ELLEN SCHWARTZ,
formerly MRS. JOSEPH THOMAS HERRON
WITNESS - VOL. XL THIRTY-EIGHT
JENNER COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

In her testimony the captioned witness, in effect, stated that, although she was employed in the office of Harold Glasser, Treasury Department, and was acquainted with Harry Dexter White and V. Frank Coe, she was unaware of any Communist or espionage activities participated in by the named individuals. She also stated that she was assigned to Glasser's office from a stenographic pool at Treasury. Glasser, White and Coe were identified by Elizabeth Bentley as having been involved in a Soviet espionage apparatus in Washington, D. C. In substance Mrs. Herron's testimony had previously been received by the Bureau in an interview with her by Bureau Agents.

Mr. Nichols' notation on Mr. Stanley's memorandum to Mr. Rosen, 12/13/53, records the approval of Mr. Morris of the Jenner Committee in making available Mrs. Herron's Executive Session testimony to the Civil Service Commission, the Department and Special Assistant Attorney General T. J. Donagan. Mrs. Herron is the subject of closed UN employee investigation.

In view of dissemination at the Seat of Government, a Photostat of this testimony is being sent to the Washington Field Office for its information. Photostats of her testimony have previously been placed in her file and in the Jenner file by Mr. Stanley's mentioned memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached memorandum will be forwarded to the Washington Field Office transmitting a Photostat of Mrs. Herron's testimony.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Attachment

FFD:mnw

1 - Mr. Nichols

1 - Mr. Cuthoff, Room 5260

62-88217(Jenner)

cc: 123-2355(Herron)

1/37-2355
NOT RECORDED
189 JAN 26 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (138-845)

DATE: 8/4/53

FROM : SAC, WFO (138-799)

SUBJECT: LINDA MARY SHANAHAN, aka -
 Frye, Mrs. William Prosper Shanahan -
 LOYALTY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE
 UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC
 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - IR

Reference is made to the report of SA DELBERT L. LEE, dated August 4, 1953, in the above captioned matter. Reference report reflected that there was no additional pertinent or unfavorable information concerning the employee at the Security Office of the State Department. In this connection, the files of the Security Office only reflect a memorandum of conference dated March 26, 1945, by WARREN KELCHNER and Dr. HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Assistant Secretary of Treasury. This memorandum revealed that WHITE planned to attend the United Nations Conference on International Organizations, at San Francisco, and he desired to have his secretary, Mrs. LINDA M. SHANAHAN, accompany him. WHITE also stated in this memorandum, that he was expecting to have a single hotel room on this trip, and this information was to be passed on to the office in charge of space.

The files of the Security Office also revealed that on March 7, 1946, WARREN KELCHNER, Chief of the Division of International Conferences, directed a letter to Mrs. SHANAHAN which indicated that she was to be a member of the United States Delegation to the Inaugural Meeting of the World Fund and Bank convening at Wilmington Island, near Savannah, Georgia, on March 8, 1946. There was mention of financial arrangements and Mr. KELCHNER was confident that the employee would perform her duties in a creditable manner.

The files of the Washington Field Office reflect an office memorandum dated September 5, 1947, entitled "Gregory Espionage - R," referring to the Bureau letter of August 11, 1947, stating that two women who were close associates of HARRY WHITE, while employed in the Treasury Department, and who subsequently resigned to take a position with the International Bank for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

DLL:pm

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D.C.

were in possession of a secret document, and turned this document over to JOSEPH DUBOIS, upon the instructions of HARRY D. WHITE, according to the memorandum. The files of the Treasury Department reveal that two women, who were in WHITE'S office at Treasury, transferred to the International Bank. One of these women was reported to be the employee. This memorandum also set forth that HARRY DEXTER WHITE picked Mrs. SHANAHAN from the steno pool, in the Treasury Department, and requested that she be assigned to his office. It also was indicated that she received several pay raises and title changes while assigned to WHITE'S office.

D.C. The files of the Washington Field Office also reflect that the report of SA CARL N. DeTEMPLE, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D. C., entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was. Etal PERJURY-ESP-R" On page 80 of this report, it was revealed that Mrs. LINDA M. SHANAHAN was interviewed by Special Agents of the Washington Field Office, at which time she stated that she had acted as WHITE'S principal secretary from 1934, until 1946. She stated that through her position she was acquainted with, or knew of, WILLIAM TAYLOR, LUDWIG VULLMAN, VICTOR PERLO, FRANK COE, HAROLD GLASSER and SONIA GOLD. She also reported that she had no knowledge of anyone being engaged in any subversive activities and she said that she was sure that there had never been any material taken from the Treasury Department and furnished to unauthorized individuals. She also indicated that she placed very little credence in the allegations of ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. She pointed out that she had only been in WHITE'S home on one occasion and that was to take dictation from him, because he had been ill at that time. She added that she knew WHITE and the other persons mentioned above, only on a business basis, and she was therefore unable to furnish any worthwhile information concerning them.

It is being pointed out that the individuals mentioned above with whom the employee was reported to have been acquainted, were reported to be members of a Soviet Espionage Apparatus operating in Washington, D. C.

DIRECTOR, FBI (138-845)

8/4/53

SAC, WFO (138-799)

LINDA MARY SHANAHAN, aka
Frye, Mrs. William Prosper Shanahan -
LOYALTY OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - IR

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WFO 138-799

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It is being pointed out that the individuals mentioned above with whom the employee was reported to have been acquainted, were reported to be members of a Soviet Espionage Apparatus operating in Washington, D. C.

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

December 9, 1953

Director, FBI

HARRY DEXTER WHITE
ESPIONAGE - R
FBI File 101-4053

DECLASSIFIED
1/27/86

SP7 MAC/rtc

[redacted] furnished information to Mr. Alan Belmont on November 30, 1953, to the effect that one of the former personal secretaries of Harry Dexter White is Mrs. William P. Shanahan, 4729 Tenth Street, N.E., Washington, D. C.

Our files reflect that Mrs. William P. Shanahan, also known as Linda Mary Shanahan, was born June 29, 1903, at Forestville, Maryland. She was the secretary and administrative aid to Harry Dexter White from December, 1934, until July 10, 1946, according to a personnel data form filed by her in connection with her employment with the International Monetary Fund. She also listed employment with the International Monetary Fund under Harry Dexter White from June 10, 1946 to August 12, 1946, and thereafter she worked under Mr. Frank Coe and Mr. Roman L. Horne at the International Monetary Fund. The files of the security office of the State Department reflect a memorandum dated March 26, 1945, to the effect that White planned to attend the United Nations Conference on International Organizations at San Francisco and desired his secretary, Mrs. Shanahan, to accompany him. The files of the security office also reflect a memorandum dated March 7, 1946, to Mrs. Shanahan which indicated she was to be a member of the United States delegation to the inaugural meeting of the World Fund and Bank convening at Wilmington Island near Savannah, Georgia, on March 8, 1946.

In April, 1949, Mrs. Shanahan was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau at which time she stated that she had acted as White's principal secretary in the Treasury Department from 1934 until 1946. She stated that through her position she was acquainted with or knew of William H. Taylor, William Ludwig Ullman, Victor Perlo, Frank Coe, Harold Glasser, and Sonya Gold. She said she had no knowledge of anyone being

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

RJL:awn

100-158-845

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engaged in any subversive activities and said she was sure there had never been any material taken from the Treasury Department and furnished to unauthorized persons. She indicated she placed very little credence in the allegations of Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers. The details of the interview with Mrs. Shanahan were previously made available to you on page 80 of the report of Special Agent Carl H. De Temple, dated April 11, 1949, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "Jay David Whittaker Chambers, with aliases, et al, Perjury, Espionage - R." (74-1333-3071)

An investigation of Mrs. Shanahan as an employee of the United Nations and other public international organizations was conducted during July and August, 1953, and the pertinent reports have been submitted to the Civil Service Commission.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WARREN OLNEY III

DATE: SEP 2 1953

RECORDED-57

FROM : DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-124

SUBJECT:

DAVID LIVINGSTONE GORDON
Operations Officer
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

Attention:
Mr. Archie D. Simpson
Records Administration Branch

LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - IR

MAILED 6

SEP 2 1953

COMM-FBI

For your information, and in order that consideration may be given to whether any Federal laws have been violated, there are transmitted herewith copies of reports reflecting the result of an investigation conducted by this Bureau regarding the above-captioned individual.

These reports are listed in the attached copy of a letter transmitting results of the investigation to the United States Civil Service Commission.

Enclosed is a copy of the employee's Identification and Personnel

Data Form.

138-940

Enclosures (10)

JRS:afe

cc: SAAG Thomas J. Donegan
% New York Office
(Encl.)
(Under separate cover)

Kisseloff-78220

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

REFER TO EMPLOYEES SECURITY SECTION

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/20/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/2,16,17,29;7/7,8;8/12-14/53	REPORT MADE BY HARRY R. WARBURTON GJM
TITLE DAVID LIVINGSTONE GORDON, Operations Officer, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D. C.			CHARACTER OF CASE LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IR

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Associates at IBRD report favorably re character, loyalty, and associates. Personnel File at ECA clear. While employed ECA recommended LANE TIMMONS for employment China Program Division. TIMMONS associated with HAROLD GLASSER and late HARRY DEXTER WHITE; both named as involved in Soviet espionage conspiracy. Was recommended for employment BEW by HARLAN CLEVELAND, a long and intimate friend and subject of current investigation for possible subversive activities. Recommended for employment at Chinese Supply Commission by HENRY H. FOWLER, reported involved Soviet espionage in 1940's. Associates at Commission included DUNCAN CHAPLIN LEE, also involved in Soviet espionage. Neighborhoods favorable. Other CP informants contacted report employee unknown. No derogatory information Passport files. No additional information CSC, or Security Office, Department of State. No record HCUA or Jenner Committee. Credit favorable. Minor traffic violations only record at MPD, Park Police, Alexandria and Arlington, Va., Police Departments clear.

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RUC

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated May 28, 1953.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 8 - Bureau (138-940) 1 - Washington Field (138-1471)		<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">SE 44</div>
		<div style="font-weight: bold;">RECORDED-57</div>
		<div style="font-weight: bold;">INDEXED-57</div>

In connection with the above employment it is to be noted that one BENSON ELLISON LANE TIMMONS, III, was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection for his employment with the Economic Cooperation Administration in 1948. At that time it was noted that he had been recommended by DAVID L. GORDON, who was then employed in the China Program Division, Economic Cooperation Administration.

Washington T-1, of known reliability, was reported in that investigation to have advised that LANE TIMMONS, not further identified, had sent Christmas cards in 1946 to Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD GLASSER. GLASSER formerly served as Assistant to the late HARRY DEXTER WHITE, formerly Director of the Division of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury.

ELIZABETH TERRIL BENTLEY, a self-confessed former Soviet Espionage Agent, has reported that HAROLD GLASSER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE were both involved in the Soviet espionage conspiracy in the Washington, D. C., and New York, New York, areas during the early and mid 1940's.

HAZEL A. SHORTER, Special Assistant to the Assistant Director for Europe, Foreign Operations Administration, advised that she worked with GORDON for approximately two years in 1950 and 1952. She described him as outstanding and believed him to be of the highest character and of excellent reputation and associates. She had no reason to doubt his loyalty to the United States.

DOROTHY WALKER, Secretary, and former Secretary to GORDON, at Foreign Operations Administration, advised that she worked under GORDON during the period that he was assigned to the Office of Director for Europe in 1950-52. She considered him to be above average with respect to character, reputation, and associates and stated that she was completely convinced that he was one hundred per cent loyal to the United States.

DANIEL K. HOPKINSON, Acting Assistant Director for Europe, Foreign Operations Administration, first became acquainted with GORDON in 1943 or 1944, in which year they were both employed by the Foreign Economic Administration. In 1950 the employee was appointed the immediate assistant to HOPKINSON at the Mutual Security Agency. Since that time the two have had considerable association, both on a social and professional basis. HOPKINSON believed GORDON to be of the highest character, reputation, and associates and stated that he had no reason to doubt the employee's loyalty to this country.